VOLUME XVIII.

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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

NUMBER 18.

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## Agricultural.

MICHIGAN TAKES THE TOPS.

Important Sales of Shorthorns in Kentneky and Kansas City-Michigan Stockmen Secure a Number of the Choicest

Baroness 20th (Barrington), Wm. Steele, Miss Bates 21st (Filbert), Michigan Agricul-Audley Rose 2d (Heydon Rose), J. M. Turn-

175 Audley Rose 9th (Heydon Rose), J. M. Turn-

AT RANSAS CITY-THE ATTRILL LOT. Cherry Queen of Ridgewood 2d (Cherry Duchess), by Grand Duke of Ridgewood 69965, out of Imp. Cherry Queen
of Ridgewood, by Lord Turnoroft &xford 4th (46708). J. M. Turner, Lansing
dingtonia Duchess of Ridgewood (Barfington) by 5th Duke of Tregunter
45661, out of Imp. Barringtonia 4th by
Grand Duke of Waterloo 4th (4322).
James M. Turner, Lansing

ess) by Duke of Underley (33745) out of Grand Duchess 52th by 2d Duke of Tregunter (36922) James M. Turner... Grand Duke of Woodburn, (Grand Duke) by 2d Duke of Whittlebury (47789) out of Grand Dukess of Ridgewood 2d by 5th Duke of Tregunter 45961, James M. Turner...

THE U. S. Economist says that manufacarers do not complain so much about the price of good wools as the growlers who stuff the newspapers represent them as doing. On the contrary, they say wool is too cheap. It is the low price of goods and the customs' undervaluations which deprive them of adequate returns which they com-

THE entries for the breeders' stakes ofhoun and Jackson. Write Ben B. Baker, set the posts the same day. These parts tilating cellars. The first question was an-Secretary, for particulars.

#### MATERIAL FOR FENCING.

This puzzling question confronts the farmer every year, and there is more experimentation with different materials, or with different forms of the same material. than with all the other difficult economies pertaining to the labor and expense of the farm. Each farmer has been accustomed to adopt some one of the different forms of fence, which seemed to combine the least expense with greatest durability, but outside the old worm fence, and post and board fence, there has been a great deal of aggravated disappointment in all the newer forms of barrier set up to restrain farm animals. Fences will still be a necessity for a long time, for farmers who practice grain and stock farming combined, and it is the one problem above all others: What is the cheapest fence, considering its durability? The hedge companies come to the front with a good deal of assurance, asserting portyn.—Book Larnin—A Farewell to Life.. 6
Mucciloneous.—Fan.—Wrinkles.—Zalinski's
Destructive War Missile—The Telegraphic
Signal—General Grant refused Wine—A
Resolute Baby—A Manly Dude......... 6
A Game of Euchre—Sold by an Otter—I

canyassing, to go in squads to Dayton or the townships of a county which they are canvassing, to go in squads to Dayton or Adrian, free of expense to themselves, to be shown the hedge on its native heath, where sufficient time has elapsed to perfect it.

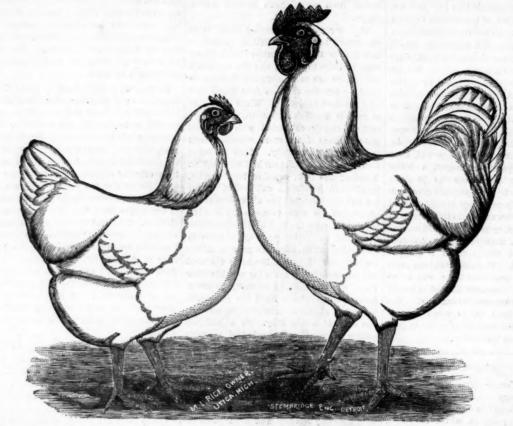
I was treated to such a junketing trip two

years ago. We were shown some very

pretty hedges on both farm lands and pleasure grounds that were perfect, well

trimmed, and ornamental. It is a little surprising how free dinners at a first class hotel, with drives through a city and country by a silk hatted coachman, good combounty. And it also looks a little like ingratitude to refuse to set a hedge, after such a bounteous hospitality has been enjoyed. Our company refused to take any ready The recent series of sales held in Ken- made report to sign, but made our own tucky brought under the hammer a large statements in our own way. We said if number of choicely bred Shorthorns. This the conditions found at Dayton prevailed week interest was centured in the dispersal in Michigan, just as good hedges could be of the famous herd owned by Mr. H. Y. grown here as there. The effects of climate Attrill, of Goderich, Ont., held at Kansas and soil might vary the outcome. This I City, Mo. We give a list of the purchases did not personally know but I believed by Michigan men at the several sales, and it them both to be so radically different that I will be noted that they secured a number of did not care to chance the experiments,

should engage the attention of farmers processes that have been recommended for preserving timber have been tried by farmers, with delusive results. I believe someand the tree is then cut and split into posts, sians that we make our circumstances and the seasoning process will close up all the not they us. pores, and it will become more impervious This was followed by papers from Mrs to moisture. June I believe to be the very Lee and Mrs. Geo. Raymond upon the same ered by the Central Michigan Fair Associa- best period of the year in which to cut posts subject. After emunerating the various tion, and to be trotted for during their to endure the frequent changes to which duties to be performed and the modus operinnual fair at Lansing, close May 10. En- they must be exposed. There are frequent andi in household matters there was informtries must be accompanied by 20 per cent of instances which go to prove that the causes ation wanted on the following appliances the entry fee. Entries in these classes will outlined above are the true ones. A neighfor household helps: first, as to cabinet be confined to horses owned in the counties | bor of mine was building a fence after the | creamers; second, the best churn; third, gas-Montcalm, Ionia, Clinton, Shiawassee, leaves had started and lacked a few posts. oline stoves; fourth, automatic machines for enesee, Eaton, Ingham, Livingston, Cal- He cut an oak tree on the spot, split and churning; fifth, dumb waiters; sixth, ven-



White Plymouth Rocks, Bred and Owned by M. L. Rice, Utica Poultry Yards, Utica, Mich.

A goodly number gathered at the resi-

boards high is sufficient if properly spaced ting over impossibilities. In the hurry and to make a lawful and adequate barrier to rush we do not stop to think, as we ought, to make a lawful and adequate partier to make a lawful and adequate pa rigid fence, and protects the top boards people suppose. Why should we specially Ionia. (Barrington), Wm. Steele, 295 from being proken on by steel 8350 from being broken off by stock. Such a designate woman's work upon the farm as Setting new posts or replacing a broken transing.

Setting new posts or replacing a broken board. I have such a fence that is doing good service, which was built more than 20 than those who live in the village or city; years ago. I do not know of any combina- but the care of the family, the training of tion fence of wood and wire, that is expected to last so long. I know of several tine are similar. The great trouble is we Audier Rose in (legion Rose), 3. 1. 215
Audier Rose 11th (Heydon Rose), Wm.
Steele. Ionia. 290
Rose of Whittlebury (Rose of Sharon) Wm.
Steele. Ionia. 290
Rosewood 5th (Rosmond), J. M. Turner,
Lansing 150
Rosewood 5th (Rosmond), J. M. Turner,
Lan 215 such fences where the wires are broken, that attempt too much. Nowhere is individual-question is what end? Here comes in our The durability of posts is a study that pet bugbear, they say. Well, may they not better find fault with our kitchen floors more than it has done. Almost all the than griminess of disposition? Because our lot happens to be cast on a farm we are apt to grasp the churn handle or the rolling pin with an air that would do credit to a thing is added to the ordinary life of use- martyr. We usually plan too much work fulness of a post, according to the season ahead from day to day. Better lay out a of the year in which it is cut. There are smaller amount and go to bed at night with natural causes which must influence the the satisfaction of knowing we have acpreservation or decay of timber. A sea- complished it. Mistake No. 2 is in not gosoned post will last longer under like con- ing out in the fresh air enough. No one. ditions than a green one. A close grained until they have tried it, can tell the amount timber will last longer than an open grained of satisfaction to be derived from a half hour one, for obvious reasons. Timber per- spent on a one-legged milking stool, balanced manently dry, or permanently wet, will in a corner of the old cow shed, while the resist decay longer than alternate and fre- "guide mon" does the milking; or a perch quent changes from one extreme to the on the ragged edge of despair, in the shape other. Most timber is cut in winter at the of the fence by the pig-pen. Great sym very worst possible period or state to pathy is often expressed for the farmer's promote decay. The tree has stored up in wife, but do we not bring it upon ourselves? its cells all the starch and gums necessary Are we not apt to decry our own position? for a new outgrowth of leaves, and these There is no earthly reason why a woman induce fermentation when exposed to mois- upon a farm should work harder, have less ture; the timber does not shrink closely, but refined surroundings, or feel her position inleaves open pores for the passage of water ferior to any one. If we are determined to where the starch has been stored. If the have "Clodhopper" for our trade mark no tree is allowed to stand until the leaves one else will raise an objection. It is a law have withdrawn and absorbed this pabulum, as immutible as that of the Medes and Per-

set the posts the same day. These parts were sound when the winter split posts wered by Mrs. M. Raymond and Mrs. D. Will this year plant three feet eight inches closure, are gentle and domestic in their feed too heavy. December 1st was the first breeding straight.

Have consumed anote grain out, as I intended the grain out, as I inte

were all broken off and replaced by new C. Preston, who had used creamers for apart, three kernels to the hill: thinks that ones. June is an unusual season to cut some time and are well pleased with them. the proper method is to drill the seed in, pany and a talking member of a corporation posts, but experiment and philosophy both | There were several ladies present who had but it makes more work to till and cut it: at one's elbow will guide one's opinion in a teach that it is the best period of the year used the barrel churns and spoke highly of used a riding cultivator and liked it well. leaning attitude toward the giver of such to cut timber which is to be split, or sawed them; Mrs. Preston thought the reason some M. K. Preston used a hand planter, cultiinto boards.

A. C. G. were dissatisfied with their working was because they tried to churn too much cream at likes a cultivator that rung deer, thought GRASS LAKE FARMERS' CLUB. one time. The question of gasoline stoves however, he injured his corn last year by was answered by Mrs. Bower, who thought | cultivating when too dry. stove—were very convenient and more econ- ing then made their report as follows: dence of Aaron Clark on April 13th, to hear omical than a wood stove. The questions on and take part in the discussion of "Wo-machines for churning, dumb waiters, and fenced and in a good state of cultivation; machines for churning, dumb waiters, and ventilation of cellars were answered by Mr. Culture." Before entering the house we looked at the stock, and it is evident that Aaron is bound to be up with the times, as we noticed a fine flock of thoroughbred sheep, high grade cattle and registered Powill be noted that they secured a number of the finest:

The finest in the line of live stock he has some fine Poland-China hogs, as good a herd of grade Sherthon cattle and some fine Poland-China hogs, as good a herd of grade Sherthon cattle and some found they were ready to open exercises.

Lady Sharon (Rose of Sharon) in November calf, A. P. Bliss, Saginaw in the finest in the line of live stock he has some fine Poland-China hogs, as good a herd of grade Sherthon cattle and some found they were ready to open exercises.

Lady Sharon (Rose of Sharon) in November calf, A. P. Bliss, Saginaw in the finest in the line of live stock he has some fine Poland-China hogs, as good a herd of grade Sherthon cattle and some found they were ready to open exercises.

Lady Sharon (Rose of Sharon) in November calf, A. P. Bliss, Saginaw in the finest in the line of live stock he has a some fine Poland-China hogs, as good a sufficiently strong when the churn may sufficiently strong when the churn was suffici fence of pine boards and oak or cedar posts, facts, and we have things to deal with as to be ventilated by a tube or stovepipe from is the best and cheapest fence for the they are, not as they should be. In fact we the cellar entering the pipe or chimney nity a few years ago. [This must be "sarhouses with steam, and said that steamers used for cooking food for stock could be used for this purpose; and thought the time was not far distant when they would come

into general use. We then listened to another song, which ject, he said he would give his ideas on how to produce the most corn off a given amount of ground: "In the first place I would make my selection of seed. I prefer some dent variety; select the seed in the fall and place where it will thoroughly dry from the heat of a stove. When thoroughly dried shell and put away ready for use. I should choose clover sod of a rich loamy soil; cover with a light coat of manure. Then I would commence plowing, giving just time enough to fit the ground before planting. Plow from six and a half to seven inches, harrow well, mark both ways having the rows three feet and eight inches apart; use the hoe for planting, putting three kernels in each hill. I should plant somewhere between the 15th and 20th of May. Much loss to the crop is As soon as the rows can be seen commence using the cultivator. I would cultivate often. throwing the dirt well into the hill, and to secure an abundant yield I would cultivate once after harvest, when the corn is well matured. I should cut it up, putting 49 hills in a shock, then when dry husk and tie the stalks in three bundles to the shock. Then be sure to get the stalks and corn all in be-

fore winter." as possible, as he made it a practice to sow his corn ground to wheat. He cultivates Rocks originated in 1877 from Standar it injures the cora.

too dry.

very dry.

planters instead of the eld-time hoe.

cause they tried to churn too much cream at likes a cultivator that runs deep; thought,

with ordinary care they were as safe as any The Viewing Committee for the last meet-

showing evidence of that wondrous speed which was the pride of the sporting fraterabove. Mr. Foster also spoke of heating kasm."-ED.] Your committee do not pr sume to offer criticism or suggestions. ife in their pleasant home.

It was our pleasure while at supper to sit was followed by a paper on "Corn Culture" near Mr. Samuel Raymond, an old pioneer by Geo. Raymond. After referring to the of Sharon, and it was interesting to hear paper read a year ago upon the same subcarried on 50 years ago. His mind is seemingly as active as it was at 40, yet he states that he was 87 at his last birthday, that for fifty-one years in succession he has voted at the spring election in Sharon, which we do not believe can be said of another inhabitant in the State.

> Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Preston will entertain the Club at their next meeting. Mrs. Rowe will read a paper on the cultivation of flowers, and Mr. Brower will inform us in regard Club with a selection.

### UTICA STRAIN OF WHITE PLY-

It has been the experience of all breeders of poultry that for some time there has been often occasioned from too early planting. a great demand for a pure white fowl having a yellow skin, clean yellow legs, nice plump bodies, and good laying qualities, and the White Plymouth Rock has come to stay and fill this long felt want, and there is no purely American fowl which has so firmly established itself among poultry marketers and fanciers as these fowls.

The above cut is a good illustration of the

now popular White Plymouth Rock, and it will be seen by comparison with the regular In the discussion that followed, Mr. Dib- Plymouth Rock that they have about the ble said he usually planted some of the flint same shape, style and general appearance varieties as he wished it to mature as early except in color of their speckled progeni tors. The Utica strain of White Plymouth thoroughly after sarvest, and does not think Plymouth Rocks and since that time by careful selection and mating brought to E. Crofts thinks corn usually can't be cultheir present excellence. This strain was the tivated too much, but that he materially in- winner of all the principal premiums at jured a piece last year by working it when Grand Rapids this season. Although the White Plymouth Rocks are an offshoot of Arthur Clark was trying an experiment the Plymouth Rocks proper, they have now for ridding his ground of cut-worms and reached a point through careful breeding would report his success next season. A where they breed true to feather, size, and third of the piece he plowed last fall, a third markings. Their plumage is pure white, 152 and 130 lbs. They were fed grain from more he plowed early this spring, and the and they are plump and full breasted, mak- Dec. 1st to 13th. rest he should plow just previous to plant- ing them among the best of table fowls. They are good eaters and in every respect a quarter blood wethers, bred from common J. O. Baymond was positive a part of his strong and vigorous towl, and not subject Merino ewes and using Shropshire rams at field was injured by cultivating when it was to the generality of diseases common to or- both crosses; commenced feeding Dec. 1st, dinary chickens. They are excellent layers 1886, fed oats first week and corn and oats M. Raymond thought to avoid worms it of large, rich brown eggs, and are such the second week, with a little ship stuff and was best to plow early in the spring; thought it was not advisable to work the corn when time for sitting; but when they do sit they diminished the feed since second week.

### SHEEP SHEARINGS.

Clinton County Wool-Growers' Association.

The fourth annual shearing of the Clinton County Wool-Growers' Association was held at St. Johns as per announcement. The day was cold with a strong west wind and an occasional snow squall, but by 8 o'clock the representative breeders began to unload sheep, and at 10 o'clock a party of 35 American Merinos were on exhibition and they were good ones. R. B. Caruss, of Essex, showed seven head-three rams and four ewes. Jas. W. Besley, of Greenbush, showed 8 head—one ram and seven ewes. Theron Shaver, of Ovid, showed six head-four rams and two ewes. A. H. Warren, of Ovid, showed four head-one ram and three ewes. Charles Walters, of Riley, showed two rams. W. I. Caruss, of Greenbush, showed two rams. Fred. E. Caruss, of Greenbush, showed one ram lamb. Decatur Bross, of Bingham, showed three rams, one a grade. Billy Byrne, of Bengal, showed one ram. B. Osborn, of Greenbush, showed one ram. The following table will give particulars of fleeces shorn, etc.

The fleeces shorn from Nos. 9, 142, 462, 199, 215, 155 and 28, were selected to be scoured and as soon as the reports are received from the scouring 1 will forward same DECATUR BROSS, Sec. to you.

OWNER.	Bresder.	Name of Sheep.	SIRE.	Ear label Number.	Age, y'rs.	Weight of	Jays'	Fle	of eece.
B Osborn	W I Caruss Owner	Riley	Ball's No 70 Ball's 70	15	4 3 2	138 153 105	365 365 365	31 30 22	04 00 024
Theron Shaver Theron Shaver Theron Shaver Decatur Bross	L P Clark Owner R B Caruss	T S 51	Rex 456. Luck 192. L P C 301. Ball's 70.	301 51 142	4 2 3	119 112 96	365 365 365	19 14 21	08 12 07 08
Decatur Bross  Decatur Bross  W I Caruss  Caruss Brothers	Owner E N Bissell RN&OF Atwood	Grade E N B 462 R N & O F A 329	R B C 142 R B C 142 Rip Van Winkle L C Remele 75 F H Farrington 514	462 829	3 4	74 126 131	346 365 365	11 25 26	021/ 02 08 14
A H Warren Wm Byrne Fred É Caruss Jas W Besley R B Caruss	W I Caruss W I Garuss E N Bissell	Jumbo t'eGreat Remulus Jr	Ball's 70	14 50 199	1 1	148 108 62	305 378 386	28 14 14	00 05 04 15 05
R B Caruss R B Caruss R B Caruss	Owner	R B C 205 Ewes.	R N & O F A 329 Ball's 70 Ball's 70	205	1 2	65	365	14	00 11 07 09
Jas W Besley Jas W Besley Jas W Besley	HT&EA Ross. Owner HT&EA Ross.		Rink 988. H W Jones 111 Granger 1009.	70 28 41	5 6 5	100 100 77	365 365 375	15 13 16	08 131 00
A H Warren A H Warren A H Warren	Owner		A H Warren 6 J Norton 50	18	1	59	365	11	023 13 03

Eastern Michigan Sheep-Breeders' Association.

NORTHVILLE, April 23, 1887. The annual shearing of the Eastern Michigan Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association was held on the Plymouth Fair Grounds, April 20th. We had a good show of sheep, but from lack of shearers were unable to get as many shorn as we should have liked to, some of those left being our heaviest shearers. I send you a report of our CHAS. A. SESSIONS. Sec. shearing.

n	OWNER.	BREEDER.	NAME OF SHEEP	Sire.	Ear label Number.	36	Weight of	Days' Growth.	Fle	eight of eece.
r		1.00			MZ	A	B0	29	lbs	.OZS.
e a fe e y	TV Quackenbush. Chas A Sessions. Chas Forshee. Geo Bradley. Geo Bradley. Wm Duncan. E Sprague. E M Thorington. C M Thorington. C M Thorington.	Wm Chapman. A A Wood Owner. Owner. Owner. Owner.	Rip Van Winkle Benefactor Rowe  Ewes.	T V Q 11. A A Wood 147. Rip Van Winkle. Rowe 12. Jumbo 1. Sheldon 48. Chase Sprague 91. M S Sheldon 48. Rowe 12. G B 38.	32 53 73 68 1 147 28 66 67 25	4 1 4 1 1 1	104 97 188 80 95 118 105 156 94 85	358 387 357 416 373 355 271 372 416	13 16 19 12 12 25 14 29 14	09 02 04 061/2 14 00 031/4 08 08 12
d	T V Quackenbush Chas Forshee	Owner	Th'ro'ly tagged	Rowe 12 T V Q 11 Ballie	84 30	1 6	64 72 110	416 359 358	12 13 14	021/6 00 111/6
t	R Brown	Owner		Peerless	83 38 5	4 2 7 1	94 71 92 71	313 370 350 401	15	09 101/4 153/4 02

### Oakland County Sheep-Breeders' Association.

The shearing was held at Milford, Saturday, April 23rd, there being a good attendance and a good show of sheep. J. S. Bamber, of Highland, had four rams and six ewes; E. A. Hubbell, Hartland, four rams and six ewes; A. Diehl, Highland, three rams and five ewes; R. Potts, Milford, five rams and three ewes; O. Sample, Wixom, one ram; W. J. Gage, South Lyon, three rams and two ewes; T. Murtha, Commerce, six rams; J. Gamble, Milford, three rams and six ewes. Mr. Hardy, of Oceola, did the scaling and there were twenty sheep shorn with the following record:

J. S. BAMBER, Pres.

OWNER.	Breeder.	Name of Sheep	Sire.	Ear label Number.	Age, y'rs.	Weight of Carcass.	Days' Growth.	0	ece.
J S Bamber J S Bamber W J Gage T Murtha O Sample R Potts R Potts R Potts Potts G B Gamble J Gamble J Gamble	Owner		Spraghe's Grant	378 363 155 104 15 24 113 193 49 95 100	1 2 6 5 3 1 3 2	151	368 397 368 365 365 365 388 343 365	28 18 24 24 24 21 18 29 21	12 08 03 11 06 06 14 12 05 11 02
E A Hubbell E A Hubbell A Diehl A Diehl W J Gage W J Gage R Potts J Gamble J Gamble	Owner		Robino	207 251 128 148 135 176 179	111111111111111111111111111111111111111		362 368 365 365	16 14 16	01 02 11 07 10 10 04 11 08

show colored markings, but when they first shed their downy covering and put on their regular feathers, they are pure white. If we take them as a show bird for their noble and dignified carriage and beautiful plumage, or as a table bird for their size, plump-ness, and magnificent shape, or as layers of fine eggs, they can be unhesitatingly recom-mended as fowls which will give unqualified satisfaction and will yield as large a profit to the breeder as any strain or breed known.

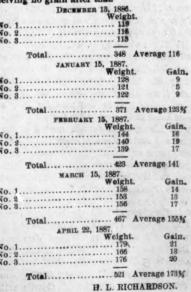
#### WEIGHTS AND GAINS OF GRADE SHROPSHIRE LAMBS.

PARMA, Mich., April 22nd, 1887. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Enclosed please find the weights of two Shropshire ram lambs shipped Dec. 13th, No. 1. 1886, dropped in April, 1886, making them No. 3. eight months old and weighing respectively

Also the weights and gains of three threeare very faithful and make excellent moth- I would like to learn through the FARMER The ram Trojan was sired by J. S. But-Mr. Poster thinks farmers should use ers. Take them as a general purpose fowl if these gains are not good. They would tolph's ram Burr, and Ajax by H. S. they are better for the farmer or fancier. have consumed more grain but, as I intend- Brookins' Rip Van Winkle. They are both

habits. The chicks from the eggs often time the five lambs had ever seen any grain. Their feed was from the ewes and the field grass; ewes turned out in May and they receiving no grain after that.



In the report of the shearing at Saline,

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SEVEN GREAT SIRES.

Conspicuous Position of a Michigan Horse

LANSING, Mich., April 25, 1887. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a son and daughter of Louis Na poleon 207, one three, the other two years of age, that in size, style, temper and promise so please me that I cannot forbear calling attention to some facts concerning Napoleon that have not been presented by their owners. and have been generally overonly have those with records better than 2:18, 38 of this number have one better than 2:18 2:30 performers in the 2:23 class. trotter each. Seven have two or more, as GEORGE WILKES. Harry Wilkes ..

THE WILLES	W . AU /
Wilson	2:163
So So	2:173
DICTATOR.	
Jay Eye See	2:10
Phallas	2:133
Director	2:17
ELECTIONEER.	
Manzanita	2:16
Anteo	2:163
Adair	2:17%
BLUE BULL.	
Zoe B	2:175
Bessie	2:17%
ALMONT.	
Piedmont	2:17%
Panny Witherspoon	2:16%
VOLUNTEER	
Gloster	2:17
St. Julien	2:11%
Charles Rilton	0.171/
Tanama Edda	9.161/
Jerome Eddy	2.1079
These comparisons are made, not	to de

tract from the enduring fame of others, but to put Napoleon to the severest test. Considered from the standpoint of opportunity, informed persons will concede his has been immeasurably less than that of any of the the number with the records chosen for the comparison, by only three: Wilkes and Dictator, who were mated with the choicest bred mares of the far famed Blue Grass region, and Electioneer, whose harem has been filled with dams of such royal lineage as Senator Stanford's unlimited wealth only of a trainer to double Napoleon's 2:30 list. can secure. Napoleon was bred at Stony Ford-made famous by that veteran, Chas. Backman, as the eastern cradle of trottersand in 1873, at Owosso, Mich., was put in question: Does he impart the power to the stud by his owners, Dewey & Stewart, who had literally to beg patronage in a region where standard-bred mares were then unknown, and as yet even are very rare. Fanny Mapes, the first standard mare bre to him, and she made so by Jerome Eddy dropped a foal in 1875. Myrtie, from standard dam, was foaled in 1876, and a told, to the close of 1886. Napoleon has bu thirty-four foals from mares standard befor his colts made them so, and only eleven of this number were bred by other persons Frank T., a grandson in the male line, Je- huckleberry bush or cherries on a cherry in N. Y. Tribune. than Dewey & Stewart. Nine of these colts are from Fanny Mapes and save Jerome Eddy none have been developed, but put in the stud and breeding service. George | get of any horse. Had Napoleon found his | the entire length of the head, like the flow-Milo, owned by Dewey & Stewart, and Ed- way to Kentucky rather than Michigan what ers of wheat or rye, which they much remore, owned by Mayor Galbraith, of Ponti- a roll of honor would have been his. ac, Michigan, brothers to Eddy, will be worked this season, and avoiding mishaps, Napoleon's list of 2:30 performers will be

produced Frank T., who in 1885, before four is quickened by hm. years old, trotted the Saginaw track in 2.2614, and made a record at Lansing, Mich. in spring of 1886, on a half mile track, of 2:32. In July following he trotted a mile on the Bay City half-mile track in 2:18%, and in August a half in 1:07.

Brilliantine, by Napoleon, from an unknown dam, was mated with Passacas and produced Woodmont, pacer, who as a fiveyear-old at Kalamazoo got a record of 2:22% and was second to Argylein 2:17% at Cleveland, his own time for the half-mile was 1:04 and the full mile in 2:18. This was his first season, with no prior training, out of condition and sick until August. Spinella 2:2214, with 15 heats to her

credit better than 2:30, is from an unknown dam. She trotted a full mile late in 1886 in 2:17, and the first week in April this year was given a mile over the Dallas, Texas, track close to 2:20, finishing it at a little better than a 2:16 gait.

Charles Hilton 2:171/4 is from a common mare of unknown breeding. He has to his eredit 21 heats in 2:30 or better. He served Mr. Sisson as a carriage horse until the fall of 1884, when he was trained a little. At Chicago in 1885 he got a record of 2:221/4 in ais first race, after which he was turned out. In 1886 he went down the grand circuit, getting part of each purse when enter ed. until he reached Hartford September 4th. where he won in the 2:21 class, taking first, fourth and fifth heats-time, 2:221/4, 2:171/4 2:21%. At Springfield, three days later, he won in the same class in straight heats, 2:22¼, 2:23¼, 2:24¼. Here, again, two days after, he won, time 2:181/2, 2:191/2, 2:21%. Here are nine heats won in five days in hard contests in which Hilton defeated Nobby, Judge Lindsley, DeDarry, Felix and Kenilworth, and made an average for the nine heats of 2:211/4.

Is Hilton a race horse, and did he inherit It from the unknown mare? Are Myrtie and Spinella race and game? Is Jerome Eddy, with his 21 heats climaxed with his 2:16%, and his premiership at the Jewett farm, where \$25,000 was paid for him, a race horse and a sire? Are these not numhered among the kings and queens of the turf and stud? From whence this speed, endurance and game? Is it from the common mare or is it from this son of Volunteer and Hattie Wood, combining the blood of the Hambletonian and Clay families, and to which we are indebted for George Wilkes and Electioneer? We no longer wonder that Napoleon's colts are campaigners when we recall that George Wilkes' dam was Dolly Spanker by Henry Clay 8; that Bodine 2:19; Unalala 2:2214, Dick Swiveler 2:18, Dame Trot 2:22, Elaine 2:20, Prospen 2:20, Happy Thought 2:221/4, Gazelle 2:21 and St. Julien 2:111/4 are out of Clay mares, and the further fact that Napoleon's dam, Hattie Wood by Henry Clay 45, Is the dam of the two great stallions Idol and Victor

Von Bismark, and of Gazelle 2:21. It is the great Hambletonian and Clay cross that sells the Wilkes and Electionee colts at the top of the market. The best

found in Napoleon, and when tested by the price paid for his get, Napoleon is in the very front with Eddy at \$25,000-a greater sum than was ever paid for a Wilkes or an Electioneer. No public sales have been made of his sons and daughters as of other stallions, for the reason that they are sold at private sale as fast as raised, hence this comparison is lost. If we breed for extreme speed, where can we look for it with get having records under 2:30, a larger percentage of them are below 2:23 than these of any other horse having an equal or greater number of 2:30 performers; 80 per cent having records better than 2:23. The stallions most nearly approaching him are those with the same Hambletonian-Clay crosses: looked. Of all the sires of 2:30 trotters, 45 | Electioneer having a little over 50 per cent and George Wilkes nearly 40 per cent of

Tried by the unbroken extreme speed in eritance he transmits, Napoleon stands unrivalled, as he brings to his colts an ever-increasing stream, coming down through three successive generations, as follows: Hambletonian 10, great-grandsire, got Dexter, record (made 20 years ago) 2:1714; Volunteer 55, grandsire, got Gloster 2:17 and St. Julien 2:1114: Louis Napoleon 207, sire, got Chas. Hilton 2:171/4 and Jerome Eddy 2:161/4. This speed inheritance is unparalleled. Of colts with trials he has:

ı	***************************************	
	Reno Defiance, quarter :36, record	2:291
	Col. Bowers, half 1:10, 2:231/4, record	2:31
١	Seminole, in race	2:42
١	Clematis, record	2:4614
	Ben Hur, two year old, quarter	:40
	Lulu B, record 2:3914	2:36
	Symbolic	2:31
А	Revnard	2:28
		2:32
	Lou Rowell, half 1:15	2:34
١	Edmore, quarter :37, half 1:15	2:35
	Geo. Milo, record 1st race 2:37%, 2d 2:34%	Ø .00
		2:37
ì		
١	Bell Wood	2:35
١	General Hampton	2:38
1	Duster, at three years old, half	1:18
١	Count Orloff, quarter :37, half 1:18	2:42
1	Of Volunteer's twenty-seven 2:3	ner-

stallions named, and yet he is excelled in formers, sixteen have records below 2:25, ten below 2:23 and five below 2:20. That this volume of speed transmission is in full force in Napoleon his offspring demonstrate. Space forbids mention of as fine a lot of undeveloped youngsters coming on as ever honored a sire, and who only need the hand That this horse is of great substance, com manding presence and sires campaigners is known of all. The breeder asks one more transmit this speed and quality to his off-

d	A. G. Dewey at three years, trial half 1:10	2:25
	Lady May at three years old, trial	2:45
у,	Lady May at three years old, trial Lady May at four years old, in race	2:43
2	Lady Thomas three years old, race	2:47
		2:2914
11	Sironco omerter :24 mile 2:24 record	2:36
+	Lizzie O. two years old	2:47
10	Lucy M, in a race	2:43
re		2:3914
	*** * * * * * * *	-

Woodmont, by a Napoleon dam, and whose speed promise is unsurpassed by the

Another most important quality of Napoleon is that, unlike many great sires, he is not confined to a given class of mares in enlarged. Wallace credits Napoleon with order to sire speed, but has proven his potency in a marked degree, regardless of the Fred, known as the Colman colt, unde- origin of the dam, showing that to him the veloped, is out of a mare of unknown breed- power to transmit speed is given in such ery stigmas and anthers. ing and he, mated with a common mare, strength and volume that the coldest blood Of the seven sires whose fame is raised

high above all others by the number of their get capable of extreme speed, three are dead, Volunteer is impotent, and Dic tator. Electioneer and Napoleon only remain. To those who cannot cross the Mississippi or the Ohio to mate their dams, the only one of this grand trio in reach is Volunteer's most notable son, and wise will the breeder be who sends his choicest brood mare to secure some of this truly Napo leonic blood. S. J. KILBOURNE.

### Horse Gossip.

THE privilege of selling pools at the June neeting in St. Louis has been sold, it is stated. for \$22,500.

THE Mason Democrat says: M. A. Bement. of Vevay, has sold his pacing mare by Trophy, to M. J. Bement, of Mason, for \$500, being \$300 in cash and another horse for which \$200 was refused.

IT is announced that the wealthy Congressman, Mr. W. L. Scott, who has within a few years invested over half a million in a farm and a stud of thoroughbreds, has decided to lose out the whole establishment.

GOLIAH, by Baywood, out of Maggie Emer on, is reported as being the first choice at the Kentucky Derby, pools selling at three to ne in Goliah's favor. He started in ten races last season, won three, was second once, and third three times, the balance un-

THE promising racer, Asfaltus, while being exercised at the Jockey Club track, at Lexlugton, Ky., two weeks ago, ran into the fence and broke his shoulder. He was shot soon afterward to end his misery. His jockey, Charlie Taylor, was so badly injured that he died two days later.

THE new grand stand to be erected in this city in time for the summer trotting meeting is to be similar to but smaller than that on the grounds of the Latonia Jockey Club at Covington, Ky. It will have a seating capacity of 2,500. The ladies' stand will seat 1.-000; and the cost of the 1.aprovements to be made will reach at least \$10,000.

THE American Trotting Association is re civing very substantial encouragement from trotting associations all over the country The Secretary says letters of inquiry and ap plications for membership are received daily. Full sets of books are being prepared for the purpose of keeping the necessary records and are to be sent out at once.

DETROIT was the first of the great associa ions to publish the programme of its sum mer meeting, which all horsemen will conced is worthy the reputation of the Club, and em nently calculate to attract the fastest speed which is available. There are twelve event announced, with a purse aggregating \$25,000 The entry list closes May 16, and special at tention is called to the condition that failur to make the second and third payments equivalent to withdrawal from the race.

## Che Farm.

Pasturing Cows Early.

It used to be the unvarying rule never to allow cows to get even a bite of grass until it attained size to make a good pasture without other food. The reason assigned was greater promise than to Napoleon? Of his that cows would not eat dry feed so well, and not getting grass enough, or it not having the substance to sustain milk produc tion, the yield would decrease and the cows grow poorer. "Between hay and grass" thus naturally came to be the phrase expressing the condition of cattle that did not get enough to eat. It was certainly bad enough when, as sometimes happened, both hay and grass were deficient. But with plenty of hay the evils of eating green food or two seasons, and after that lapse into the were always exaggerated. Cows, when turned out to pasture in early spring, need some dry fodder to offset the green, laxative food they pick. They will eat straw greedily at such times if they cannot get hay. It is quite possible that they will not eat of either straw or hay enough to bring the yield of milk up to what it should be.

When cows get on full pasture in June it is a milk and butter producing food, hard for any artificial rations to equal. But the deficiency may be partly supplied by grain, mill feed or meal. Where a mess of slop with bran and meal mixed is given, with as much dry food as they will eat, the earliest bite of grass will do no injury to the cow, either making her condition poorer or decreasing the milk yield. Grass will, even in very small quantities, impart a better flavor to milk or butter than can be given by any other feed. Old pastures give more and sweeter herbage if kept closely cropped through the season, and to do this they must be pastured early, or some parts will become old and tough, thus remaining uneaten, while the grass beside them is cropped down to the sod. If cows are given grass early in small quantities there will be no danger of their becoming bloated or hoven when given all they can deveur later. The sudden change from dry to green food or the reverse should be avoided as far as possible. - American Cultivator.

#### The Blossoming of Timothy.

The N. E. Farmer says: To the naked eye of the ordinary observer there is but one spring? This is no longer a problem, as kind of blossem on timothy, the others' are witness grandsons and granddaughters as pollen producing organs, which are hung out in pleasant mornings, early in July, along the length of the head or flower stalk, and which dry up and are blown away during the day, or after the peried of their usefulness is past. There is about as much sense in speaking of a second blossoming make it better, but to keep up the standard of a timothy head, as there would be to of those that have reached the limit of imspeak of a second ripening of berries on a provement, if such there be. - Prof. Blount, rome Eddy, with his hundred colts of solid tree. A timothy head is a very large colbay, made priceless by the Jewetts, and lection of flowers each perfect in itself. The flowers are crowded very closely along semble. Some of the flowers are more forward than others, but in favorable weather they follow one another closely, from day to day, for a week more or less. The different parts of the timothy flower are the husk, which contains the more delicate and vital parts, the pistil with its ovary, feath-

The ovary corresponds to the young kernel of corn on the cob, the stigmas to the orn silk, and the arthers to the parts which are shed from the plumes of the corn plant after blooming.

There are two sexes in the timothy flower precisely as there are in the flowers of Indian corn, the difference being in the pesition of the flowers in the two plants. In timothy both flowers are in the same husk which later will contain the seed. In corn the male flowers are usually several feet above the husks which contain the embryo seeds. Corn. however, sometimes produces seed close to the male flowers at the end of the ears, as all farmers must have noticed. The belief in a distinct second blossoming of timothy is the result of careless methods of observation, or the want of method in observing carefully the several parts of the real flowers. Almost any common garden lily will quite fairly represent or illustrate the habits and general form of the single flowers of our grasses.

#### Study of Seed - Advantages of Change and Selection.

Although but little has been written on this subject, it is a matter worthy the most careful consideration of all who have anything to do with seeds. That great benefits are derived in some cases from changing seed, not only from one climate to another, but even to different soils, cannot be doubt\_ ed. Seeds often become soil-sick and climate-sick, like people, need a change and to do profitable work for two months after are affected beneficially when that change is made. It is generally considered that all fruits, vegetables and seeds do best when grown in their own native soil. Is this true? Is it a fact applicable to all seeds and plants? Take cotton, for instance, Cotton seed was brought to Texas from Yucatan where it was found to be indigenous. Being planted and cultivated in Texas it produced better staple and more of it than in Yucatan. Seed was imported from Africa, British India and the islands of the Mediterranean into the Southern States with the same result, showing that cotton, although a tropical plant, does better in temperate regions. It is a noted fact that the further north wheat can be grown the shorter its period of maturity. Seed taken from Canada to Kentucky, Ohio or Colorado ripens earlier than the wheat raised in these States. But the seed the second year loses this quality to a great extent and follows in the same line of the wheats of these States. In Sweden advantage is taken of this in annually bringing seed wheat from the northern extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia, nearly under the Arctic circle, and sowing it in land so much had others that would pay a profit of \$60 per

scarcely time to ripen. Wheats from the Mediterranean—their own native habitat—when brought to this climate improve so greatly in color, yield and quality that they, when compared, cannot be recognized as the same. Of the 135 different varieties of wheat, 21 of oats, 15 of barley and 8 of rye received at the Colorado Agricultural College from foreign countries the last seven years, not one but

has made better grain than that received. Changing seed has long been practiced by a few farmers in the different States and often with excellent results-but the change must be frequently repeated. Some seeds run out in a short time and become worthless because the soil and climate do not agree with them, and often from want of judicious selection. This is the fact with field crops to a greater degree than garden vegetables. For instance, onion seeds coming from Africa and grown in the Eastern States do well for one or two seasons, and then become worthless. Potatoes taken from a cold climate to the Southern States grow well the first year, but fail to make plump tubers and a good crop after that. Oats coming from Canada, Scotland and Ireland make a larger yield in some of the Western States than where they came from for one same condition of production and quality as other oats. One reason for this is that when they are grown out of their own range (every plant has its native region) they soon deteriorate and require to be renewed from seed grown in that native region.

Another reason for changing seeds from

one locality to another is that the accidents and insects that prey upon them prefer some varieties to others, and the accidents and insects are more abundant in those localities where the varieties upon which they prey are most cultivated. While a change of seed is beneficial, selection, very important and closely connected with it, should claim as much if not more attention from the farming community. Much is being done by a few to make our best seeds better. Selecting the best, crossing like species, hybridizing, fertilizing, cultivating, irrigating and transplanting are all resorted to to accomplish the work so necessary and important to make the base of all occupations uccessful. Selection promotes vitality, in sures germination, advances growth, defines the character of plants, increases the yield and furnishes better grain for reproduction. Plants can be improved as easily as stock. Every favor bestowed upon the cereals, in particular, shows a corresponding satisfaction in yield and quality. By a judicious system of selection the period of maturity of corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye and other seeds can be greatly shortened. This is done by taking for seed the ears or heads that mature earliest. By selection, larger heads, more perfect grain and a greater amount of it can be grown on a given space with the same fertility and at the same exmust be selected every year. The "seedand fresh to propagate the best, not only to

#### Agricultural Items.

FOR potatoes, onions and saisify, N. J. Shepherd says good wood ashes are particul-

FORTY gallons of oil worth \$16, and 800 lbs of meal, worth \$8, are the products of a ton of cotton seed worth \$5.

pounds of wool will be cut.

located in Davidson County, Ky. THE Prairie Farmer says a silo is only a very big preserving can, in which the forage

s cooked by its over-fermentation.

Ir is estimated that about one thousand silos will be built in Wisconsin this year, the outcome of the discussions about this method of preserving fodder at the numerous institutes beld in the State last winter.

PAPER treated by some process which makes t closely resemble parchment is the latest wrapping for butter. When wet with brine it is nearly impervious to air, and hence well preserves the delicate flavor of the butter.

SAMPLE of Deitz longberry wheat sent the Indiana Farmer, shows 29 separate stalks from one seed. This variety took the first premium for red wheat at the Indiana State fair, is said to winter well, and "beats everything" to tiller.

FINES amounting to \$5,000 were impos apon dealers in oleomargarine who had failed to comply with the requirements of the law n New York city, in a single day recently t was "oleomargarine day" and 56 indict ments were disposed of.

A cow that has nothing but corn fodder in the field, and straw on the stack, and a straw stack for shelter in winter, is not in condition she goes to pasture, and she never will do as well as she would have done had she been well cared for during the winter .- Indiana Farmer.

An Ohio farmer thinks that "grub in the head" in sheep is only another name for poverty and poor feed. Sheep put into winter quarters on the sunny side of a strawstack, in poor flesh, and kept on short commons, will be very apt to die of what the wner may call grub, or anything else he

An Indiana dairyman tells how he improv ed his dairy cattle: "I learned that my dairy produced 150 pounds of butter per cow annually, which did not leave me a satisfac tory profit. I then commenced to test my individual cows for percentage of cream and weight of milk. I found the weight of milk to range from 18 to 40 pounds, and the percentage of cream to vary from seven to 20 in the different cows. I afterwards got an idea that this test was not sufficiently accurate. and then I tested all my cows, (40 in number at this time), by setting the milk separate and skimming and churning separate. In this test I learned that I had cows that would only pay for the feed consumed, aid that I exposed to cold that ordinary wheat has year, after paying for feed. I commenced to weed out my unprefitable cows, and filled heir places with better ones, or with heifers frem my best cows. I think it very important that a dairyman should know his he eows, and raise the heifer calves from them During this time I changed from summer to winter dairying. By a few years of this work I increased the butter yield of my dairy from 150 to 236 pounds per cow, and inc the profit above cost of feed, frem \$10 to \$45

# The Poultry Pard.

The farmer does not devote much time to the development of points in poultry, nor does he really give preference to any particular breed until he has tested it. This is due to the fact that fowls multiply rapidly and mature in a few months, which places the best breeds always within reach. Knowing this, the farmer endeavors to secure good results by crossing the breeds in order to combine not only egg-production and weight of carcass, but also attractiveness, hardiness and quality of flesh.

As a rule, the majority of farmers know nothing about the breeding of their poultry, and it is a fact too apparent that many farmers cannot point out the difference be. tween a Cochin and Brahma, or a Dominique and Plymouth Rock, a state of affairs that is only equalled by a carpenter who does not know pine from oak. Until farmers make themselves more familiar with the breeds and their characteristics, they cannot engage in poultry raising intelligently, and they will make many mistakes, to be ascribed to the fowls when the poultryman himself alone is at fault. In crossing breeds, the first point to be

sought is early maturity, so as to be able to hatch pullets in April and have them lay in the fall, or on the approach of winter. The next is te breed them so as to secure hardiness, size and small combs. The size of the comb has more to do with winter laying than may be supposed, for the larger the comb the greater the surface exposure, and as hens with frosted combs will not lay until the combs heal, the liability should be avoided. Size and quality of the carcass are more important matters, as a pound or two more weight sometimes makes a difference of 25 per cent. in the sales. If the flock is composed of common hens, it may be improved in two or three seasons by the use of males only; but it is better to use pure breeds, as then the characteristics of the foundation stock will be better under-

An excellent cross is that of the Light Brahma cock with White Leghorn hens. Some advise crossing the other way-using a Leghorn cock-but there is quite a difference, the offspring of the Brahma cock having smaller combs and larger bodies, and proving quite as early and prolific as the other cross. pense. The stover by the same means can If kept warm and comfortable, the pullets be reduced and the grain increased. Seed of the cross named will lay well during the winter, and if not made too fat, will not be patch," like the yeast pot, must be kept full persistent sitters. Any breed of fowls will make sitters if they become very fat, not excepting even the non-sitters. If the pullets of this cross be kept and mated with a Plymouth Rock or Dorking cock the produce will be equal to any other for market, and it is here suggested that the Dorking is not given that consideration as a market fowl it justly deserves. The Dorking here is only a moderate layer, but the cocks, as sires of market poultry, have no superior, especially if used for crossing.

The Minorca cock mated with Langshan hens makes an excellent cross, the pullets from such laying unusually large-sized eggs; but the black color of the plumage does not Olmedo Wilkes 3770 commend it for market, yet in quality of MONTANA proposes to shear one million flesh it is superior to many breeds with yellow skin and legs. If such pullets be crossed with a white Game cock, however, the white will predominate, and a fowl will be produced being one half Game cock.

By Onward, record 2:25¼; son of George Wilkas record 2:25½; first dam Alma, by Almont 33; sire of Westmont, record 2:25½.

Will make the season of 1887 at Jackson, Mich. For catalogue and terms address. sheep this year from which eight million A FIRST-CLASS vinegar can now be made the white will predominate, and a fowl will from sweet potatoes, and a factory is to be | be produced being one-half Game, one-fourth Langshan and one-fourth Minorca, that can not be excelled for the table, as it is ac knowledged that the Game leads all other breeds for that purpose.

For hardiness the Asiatics have the lead. and for that reason should always be used in crosses. Their large size serves to in. crease the weight when the non-sitting breeds are used with them, in order to pro mote egg production, but whenever crosses are made for market not only must compactness of body be obtained, but yellow legs and skin also. For capons a cross of the Dorking cock on the Brahma hen is best, and for a general purpose cross that of the Plymouth Rock cock on Wyandotte hens is excellent, as the cross makes not only good layers but fine broilers and market fowls .- Rural New Yorker.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer gives this rem. edy for "bumble-foot" in fowls: When toes and feet swell up and fill with matter, wait till each swelling ripens fairly, cut open the puffy protuberance and let out the gathering pus freely. The incision should be made crucially (thus, X) and quite down to the oone or ligament beneath the skin: Cleanse off the matter and wash in a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and water.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# Variable appetite; faint, gnav JYSPEDSIA ing feeling at pit of the stom-

ral prostration. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by ing and purifying the blood, tones up the estive organs, and relief is obtained at once.

Is undoubtedly a bloo Rheumatism disease caused by an excess of the lactic acid in the blood. Where there is perfect filtration of the blood there can be no rheumatism BULL'S SARSAPARILLA will remove the po son, supply the acids and relieve the pains.
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Through the Kidneys flow the war

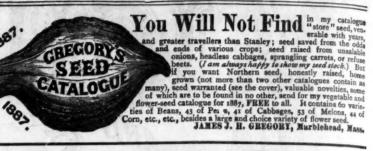
NIGHEYS fluid containing polsonous matter this matter is retained and po ons the blood, causing pain in the small of the ack and loins, flushes of heat, chills. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA acts as a diuretic. causing the Midneys to resume their natural functions.

By Irregularity in its action or suspension of its functions, the bile poisons the blood causing aundice, sallow complexion, weak eyes, billous flarrhes, a languid, weary feeling. These are recorded to the property of the prop

ed at once by the use of BULL'S SARSAPAR ILLA the great blood resolvent.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.









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THE FERTILITY OF THE SOIL-HOW SHALL WE KEEP IT UP?

At the February meeting of the Lenawee Horticultural Society, Mr. R. J. Laing read a paper on this subject, which we give be-We think it discusses a question too frequently lost sight of by horticulturists. especially orchardists, who forget what severe drain upon the soil must be made to mature the trees of an orchard and then produce heavy yields of fruit. Is it not probable that many of the trials of the fruitgrower come from a failure of the soil to furnish sufficient nutriment to keep the trees healthy and able to repel attacks of

disease? Mr. Laing said: "This is a question of the utmost importance to every tiller of the soil, whether he be an agriculturist in the broadest sense of the term, or confining himself to horticultural pursuits only. Still his success in either must depend, to a very large degree, upon the fertility of the soil. Indeed this must ever be the real source of a nation's wealth. Nature has provided for this in its natural state by the falling leaf of the forest, and by the decaying of the annual vegetation of the prairie or the plain. And when taken in hand by man, and reclaimed from its native state, it usually responds generously to the touch of the husbandman. and yields an ample reward for the labor of his hands. And right here is where care should be exercised, that we presume not too largely upon its generosity, by continuing to take from its resources year after year, without returning anything therefor, until our land is impoverished and poverty itself stares us in the face. I admit that for a proper handling of this subject, one should have a knowledge of the chemical properties of his soil, and this few of us who have reached the meridian of life possess, a knowledge which our agricultural college, and the many higher schools of the land. give our young men a chance to acquire, an epportunity which, I trust, they will not be slow to improve. Neither shall I be able to aneak of commercial fertilizers, for I have had no experience with them, but deem them at best expensive manures, and only to be resorted to in extreme cases. I shall then have to speak from my own experience and observation of the success or failures of others around me, a school in which very much may be learned and in which none of us are too old to be papils. First, then, I would say a proper drainage is absolutely essential if your land is wet, for, as Senator Palmer once said on this subject, 'As well might you expect crops to grow on the bosom of Lake Erie as on land flooded or saturated with water half of the year.' Then unless your soil is already so impoverished

that it will not catch some clover, keep on sowing clover, with a judicious rotation of crops and pasturage, seeding every third or fourth year at farthest, you will be on the sure road to success. As to the best modes of using clover there are various opinions. some using the land for pasture and meadows, depending only upon the sod, roots and the properties which it seems to bring from the atmosphere; others preferring to plow under green, thereby utilizing both root and top, still others let it grow for the season, and fall down upon the land, pasturing very light, if at all, thereby covering soil is very much reduced, for it seems to be lature's plan. But just here another di-Our soil has already been so reduced that clover will not catch, or, if catching at all, there is not sufficient vitality in the soil to carry it through, and the first drought that comes it is gone, so that we must resort to yard manure. Indeed this should be the great pre-requisite, and it is only for the want of it in sufficient quantities that we bably contains of itself more nearly than any other, all the elements needed by the soil. To horticulturists and market gardeners living near cities or large towns, a plentiful supply of this may generally be had. which should be used judiciously but freely. Where this cannot be procured substitutes

Here care must be exercised and the nature

which has become dry and hard use buck-

make your soil so loose that a warranty

also liberal use of refuse salt for a top dress-

fidently in the assurance of Him who said: People will continue to buy them, and there 'Seed time and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, and day and night, shall not fail thee."

SOME REASONS WHY TREES DIE OUT.

"Some three years ago I set out an acre of pear trees and two of peaches, and at least one half of them have died!" said a well-todo farmer to me recently. "How old were the trees when planted?" I said. "Two years old; nice healthy thrifty looking trees were they." "Yes; is your land good?" "None better." "Thoroughly underdrain ed?" "Well, no, but dry enough." "Before your trees were planted were they cut back?" "No." "Were they ever culti-

vated?" "Not at all." "Did the blight attack any of your pears?" "Yes." "Did you cut away any of the dead wood?" . "No." Did the yellows or borers attack your peaches?" "Something did I, guess, for over half of them died." The above are only a few of the reasons why planters lose valuable fruiting stock. Some there be insect ravages to which trees are subjectwhile others seem to be careless and indiflive or die, survive or perish; then when they do so perish, the unfortunate nurseryman, agent or dealer, comes in for a share BENTLY.

Salt On Onions.

A correspondent of the Country Gentlenan, writing of the effect of salt on the soil,

"Salt should not be used on cold, heavy or moist soils, and if any one does, he will be disappointed in the result, as its tendency is to keep the ground cool and moist. It will do such soil more harm than good. "It should not be cast upon very young and tender plants of any kind, as it will be

very sure to kill them. "Judgment should be employed in using so strong and active an agent, but I think, indeed I know, that some men do not use any. I had a friend in Stark who heard me in a lecture recommend salt on onion beds, when I strictly urged that it should be dragged or worked in before the seed was sown; but forgetting what I said, or thinkng it would make no difference, he did not salt until the onions were about two inches high, and it killed them all; which he laid to me, and meant to give me a fearful wrong. scolding, but sowing another root crop that turned out splendidly, he gave up the scolding. Had he waited until the tops were as big as a large pipe-stem, he might have covered the ground an inch deep, and his

onions would have done finely. "Onions should be sown on the same ground year after year, as they continue to mprove. There are vards a hundred years old, and their yields would astonish the common grower. The tops when cut of should be scattered over the ground (do not away, hence the continual waterings leach leave them in lumps), as they make the best food for the growing onions; then sow salt, and then put on a coat of manure.

"I do not think salt is much of a fertilizer in itself, though plants take it up, as you can tell by tasting and by the stiffening and glazing of straw of a plant grown in salted ground. I think it acts upon and assimilates the gross matter in the soil so as to make it and cinerarias, may take agreat deal; guano, available food.

"I learned the use of salt from the late Gen. Wadsworth of Geneseo, who told me he sowed from 75 to 100 barrels on his home and shading the land and plowing the next farm every fall, at the rate of two to the season, which I think to be the best, if your acre. I followed his rule, but sowed in only to the extent that very thin coffee spring, as I plowed then, and every spring would. For a beginner, with such articles put two barrels to the acre on all my plowed ground as long as I kept it up-usually four years-and dragged it in.

"Having a hill-side pasture which could not be easily plowed, I thought I would try salt, which I did on one-half of it, casting other requisites, the chief of which is barnon also what little wood ashes I had, and weeds but the thistles, and caused a rapid and great growth of grass; and I doubt if one of my horses, cattle or sheep went on are obliged to resort to any other, for it proseason. The next season I sowed the other part in the same way, and so on for two or three years, until thoroughly redeemed.

"Wheat, grass, onions, potatoes, and most root crops will stand a ton and a half to the acre, though it is not necessary to use this quantity, as they will thrive well with must be resorted to, such as the plowing in less. of buckwheat, rye, Hungarian grass, etc.

### The Bartlett Pear.

of your soil consulted. For a stiff clay Mr. E. M. Wood, of the New England Farmers' Club, recently noted the fact that wheat freely, for nothing loosens a soil more though the Bartlett pear does not bring as thoroughly than this, but for light sand, high a price as some sorts, it is so well and which is already too loose, never; for it will favorably known, and so extensively used in canning factories, that there is little deed will not hold it, and the first heavy danger of overdoing its culture. Mr. Wood wind that comes, your next neighbor will get a very large portion of your farm. For gave the following illustration of the ease with which the Bartlett is marketed: such use rye or Hungarian grass to plow in,

A few years ago, before President's Stickney's death, he grew pears more exing, with all the ashes, leached or unleached. you can get. For seeding such lands thus tensively than any other man near Boston. treated, I would recommend for a crop, the I was riding with him once and asked what use of spring rye, at the rate of about one varieties were best to set out, for the purbushel per acre, with eight quarts of clover, pose of selling in the market, supposing I and in this way I never failed to get a seed- I could set out one hundred trees. He said ing. And now one other matter of which I a hundred Bartletts. Then I said: "You wish to speak before closing, which is the would not agree with Cel. Wilder." But making and saving of our barnyard ma- he replied: "Yes, probably I do, but my nures, which to the general farmer is one of experience is that the Bartlett matures in the greatest importance. The practice of September, and I can drive my team into some farmers of selling their straw stack to the orchard and pick a load and go into the paper mills, and hauling away to market the market and sell it for money and put it all coarse grain and fodder, is suicidal in in my pocket and come home and put up seen that the pith of the shoot or branch is the extreme, for while it may sometimes my team, and the thing is done. They may bring us more ready money, it must eventu- not bring as much as some other varieties, ally result in an impoverished soil, our but I sell right from the tree. There is no drafts upon it dishonored, and our source of putting them into my fruit house, or into a burrow the caterpillar itself will be found, revenue gone. We should then pursue a shady and cool place, and there is no pick- if it has not assumed the garb of the moth more mixed system of husbandry, raising, ing them over in the latter part of the sea- and flown away. Professor Lintner deperhaps, less grain and more stock, feeding son, and there is no repacking them. But scribes this insect as destructive to currant all coarse grain and fodder upon the farm; it is all done in a day. I get my money not that we should carry all the stock we and am better satisfied with the result than that it was imported from Europe. It is can possibly scrimp through the winter, but I am to grow any other fruit." "Well," on the other hand carrying just enough, so said I, "supposing it should be done that by generous feeding we may convert generally, would not the thing be overall our surplus feed into the best of beef and | done?" "No, sir, no sir," said he, "you pork and mutton, remembering that good | will never live to see it overdone. The destock is always at a premium, while mand will grow faster than the supply, poor must always go begging on the market. and you, and no man of your age, will see Thus making and preserving all the manure it overdone. Now, you will notice that possible, housing it if practicable, but if not when you go by any first-class grocery or at least so arranging our yards that its liq- provision store, you will see arranged in the uids may not be drained into the nearest windows can after can of these beautiful stream or cesspool, and thereby be utterly Bartlett pears, divided into halves, looking lost. Thus treated we need never fear but clear and white, and the most attractive that our soils will yield generously to our thing in the windows. Everybody buys

is no danger of overdoing it.'

Hints for the Garden.

Annual flowers should be sown as soon as possible, and yet not before the soil is so dry as to powder when pressed firm. Seeds should be sown shallow and then the soil firmed. Seeds want moisture to make them grow, but they must also have air. One is tirely on the surface they get only air, and then they dry up.

Why beat the soil so firm? An important principle lies herein. Large spaces in soil enable the earth to dry out rapidly. Small spaces, on the other hand, hold water. Crushing earth when dry gives it these small they shall be regularly moist.

Prune shrubs, roses and vines. Those which flower from very young wood, cut in severely to make new growth vigorous. Tea, China, Bourbon and Noisette roses are who are ignorant of the many diseases and of this class. What are called annual flowering roses, as Prairie Queen and so on, require much of last year's wood to make a ferent as to whether their purchases shall good show of flowers. Hence with these, thin out weak wood and leave all the stronger.

To make handsome, shapely specimens of shrub, cut them now into the forms desired: and keep them so by pulling out the shoots the summer season. The rule for planting at transplanting time is to cut in proportion o apparent injury in roots. If not much worse for removal, cut but little of the top away. Pruned properly, a good gardener will not have the worst case of a badly dug tree to die under his hands. In nurseries where these matters are well understood, rees seldom or never die.

Hyacinths, tulips, liliums and other hardy ulbs set out in the fall, and covered through the winter, should be occasionally examined, and when they show signs of active growth must be uncovered. It is not safe e commence this work too early.

A good knowledge of watering is at the ottom of success with window flowers. Water must run in readily and run out readily. When a plant is watered, it is a good sign to see the water rush out at once into the saucer through the bottom of the

Roots want air as well as water, alternating rapidly with each other. The water drives out the foul air, and when the water is gone, new and fresh air takes the place. Hence water has a ventilating duty to perform, as well as to actually furnish liquid attached to it such deceptive advertising food for plants. The query is often made whether or not

manure water should be given to pot plants. Plants like rich food, but the richness of soil is taken up by the water and carried the soil, and in time make it very poor, so manure water is excellent in a well-drained soil. It restores to the soil, in some measure, what other waterings have taken away Hence if your plants are making a thrifty growth, use manure water. Those with fine delicate foliage do not require much of it, while coarse-leaved plants, like geraniums

do well for the purpose. The beginner may make the manure water too strong; that is, may kill the plants. Use this fertilizer so that it colors the water as are mentioned above, use only as much with the water as you would of coffee for a fair-sized family breakfast. Warm water has never been found injurious in any case where ordinary discretion was used. Many find it no advantage, but cold water keeps back a little the growth of plants. If warm water be used they will flower sooner. Sometimes not plants suffer from fungus at the roots, or from insects. The hot water is of great service. Water at 150 degrees, or even slightly hotter, will kill fungus and insects, and in no way injure the roots. Whether plants seem sick or not, they are usually benefited by a dose of hot water. Try lightly at first and learn by observation just how much the plant will bear.

In vegetable-growing, deep, rich soil, now so generally condemned for fruit gardens, is of the first importance. Soil cannot be too rich or too deep, if we would have good vegetables. While, for instance, we have to get sunlight to give the best richness to our fruits, our vegetables are usualy best when blanched or kept from the light. So, also, as we keep the roots as near the surface as we can, in order to favor the woody tissue in trees, we like to let them go deep in vegetables, because this favors succulence .- Gardeners' Month-

The Currant Clear-wing.

Pref. C. Whitehead, in the Herticultural Times (England) says:

"Frequently in current plantations and in gardens, it is seen that the ends of the shoots of the bushes of black, red and white currents die off. This extends sometimes to all the shoots and branches, so that the whole bush is killed, and it is attributed generally to the unsuitable conditions of the soil or sub-soil, or to some natural unhealthiness of the bush. Upon a close investigation of the injured part it will be perforated, and if the shoot is cut through longitudinally distinct traces of a boring insect will be visible, and at the end of the trees in the United States, and remarks well known in Germany and in France.

"This moth (Ageria tipuliformis) belongs to the family Ægeriidæ. The body is nearly eight lines long, and ends with a kind of brush, and is of a lustrous black or very dark blue color, having yellow bands round it. About the beginning of June the perfect insect appears, and deposits its eggs among the currant stems. Shortly after this the larva is hatched and bores into the stem to the pith, where it remains in a larval condition until the spring, and then the pupal state is assumed. The larva or caterpillar is large and fleshy, of a dirty white color, having 16 feet.

A fine farm of 245 acres lecated one and one-half miles from the growing manufacturing city of Owosso one of the best markets for farm products in Central Michigan. This farm has good acrops can be grown by using a quick-acting complete fertilizer, care being taken to have it mixed sufficiently with the soil so as not to destroy the seed. This can be done by strewing the fertilizer in the furrow and then running the furrower the second time through the row.

No. 1 MOFFAT BUILDING, 12061 demand upon them, and we may rest coal them, and everybody knows about them white color, having 16 feet.

"When the tips of the currant bushes die, examination should be made to discover if there are caterpillars within the shoots. In this case all those shoots that show any signs of withering must be cut off and burned. As the cuttings of fruit bushes and trees are harbors for all kinds of inportant that they should be removed at such supplies carefully. once after they are cut off, and burned. This an evil without theother. If deep, they get should be insisted upon by all fruit-growonly water, in which they can rot. If en- ers, and particularly after an attack of insects,"

and Cinnamon Vines.

The wilv tree dealer who sells blue roses. curculio-proof plums, strawberries as large as red Astrachan apples and the many spaces, or, as gardeners call it, makes it other inventions of his fertile brain must porous, and thus our seed should be set look with admiration at the progress which where they will be near the air and fixed so many of the plant and seed dealers are making in his direction. That some one. without reputation, should try to gull the public with an advertisement of "the beautiful and fragrant cinnamon vine," displaying an elaborate cut for the purpose, would scarcely deserve notice, although the said cinnamon vine is nothing more nor less than the Chinese yam, introduced into the country 25 years ago. The obscurity of the advertiser would naturally make people shy of him; but when some of our leading and well-known firms stoop to the same practice it is to say the least degrading an honorable trade. A late advertisement that grow stronger than the others during displays an engraving of a large three-story house, the face of which, up to the roof, is covered with a vine literally clothed with large white flowers, and in the sky is the supposed to be a smaller representative. This plant is advertised as the Moon flower, without any other name being given. It is nothing more or less than the well-known Ipomœa Bona Nox.

In one of the most widely circulated magazines of this month appears an elaborheralded as the "Beautiful Coral Lily of Siberia," with some very pathetic nonsense of its cheering the exile on his sad journey. mentioned are by well known plant dealers the practice is none the less reprehensible. and if the trade is expected to maintain the high standard of honor that has heretofore must be shunned and condemned by all its members. - Vick's Magazine.

The Bloom upon the Grape.

This delicate covering to the skin of the grape, I think, has been little studied, but seems to demand some attention, for nature always has an end in view. I have read that it is the bloom that causes the ferment of the juice in the process of wine making. This would make it a sporadic body deposited from the air, for an ulterior object, not a growth, and seems far-fetched; still I have not sufficient information to deny the proposed object; indeed, I am inclined to think or the sweepings of a pen or dove-cote, will that there may be something in it. Another object is, that the bloom is meant for ornamentation, was given to induce birds to eat the grapes, carry the seeds away and drop though, I think we may fairly claim, is for man's benefit. We must not snub our egotism too roughly. I refer to the aid the bloom gives in preserving grapes for winter use, for the long-keeping varieties are usually the ones that have the heaviest bloom; it seems to prevent the air from penetrating the skin. I therefore, conclude that this may be one of the principal objects-D. S. Marein.

Horticultural Notes.

CENTRAL and Northern Indiana experience killing frost on the 18th, which killed the peach blossoms which had expanded, and iamaged cherries and plums.

grape vines at Chester, Conn., says Americans make the ground too rich for this fruit. He selected for his vineyard "land originally too poor to grow white beans."

SELF-BLANCHING varieties of coelery are what gardeners call variations or sports, and are hard to keep for winter use but answer well during the summer. A very little branching is usually necessary to fit them for table

In California, where they raise great quantities of grapes, there is great cry about the excellence of the native wines. But seventyfive thousand gallons of analine dye is aljeged to have been shipped to that State for adulterating the "pure native wines."

GRO. FOSTER thinks the Empire State grape combines most of the essential qualities of both fruit and vine, being a native variety of inquestioned hardiness, vigor and health very productive, of fine appearance, and of flavor good enough for the most fastidious It is a seedling of the Hartford Prolific fer tilized with the Clinton, and fruited first in

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, who lives in a region of rather severe winters, says that he is convinced that, taking one year with another, no work done in the vineyard would yield a larger return than that of pruning the vines as early as possible in autumn after the leaves have fallen, and then laying the vines upon the ground. Where there is enough snow to cover them during the coldest weather, it affords perfect protection, with a great increase of the crop; in the absence of snow earth will suffice. But prostrating the vines without covering affords considerable pro-

THE N. E. Farmer says that as peas make their growth in a comparatively short time and the roots have little time to wander off in search of plant food it is better to drill in fertilizer with them than to spread it broadcast. Market gardeners prefer well rotte

Apiarian.

In exchanging brood and bees, great care should be exercised to avoid transmitting sects injurious to them, it is highly im- disease, especially foul brood. Inspect all

Prof. Cook thinks a distinction should be made between the oozing secretions of bark lice and aphides and the natural recretions of plants, which now are classed Blue Roses, Half-Pound Strawberries under the title of honey-dew. Honey made by bees feeding on this secretion is not of

> DR. MILLER, of Marengo, Ill., says he never regretted taking bees out of the cellar too late in the spring, though he has regretted taking them out too early more than once. He now takes them out when the soft maples are in bloom, and even then sometimes finds it too early.

> A Wisconsin lady whose health required out of door employment, decided upon beekeeping, and began as a novice, three years ago, with two colonies in box hives She now has 41 colonies, the increase of the original two; and the surplus honey has averaged 82 pounds per colony, after deducting what was used in wintering.

A CALIFORNIA man, gathering his pumpkins, describes a find of honey in a pumpkin placed in his wagon. He noticed bees issuing therefrom. Examination revealed the fact that the interior of the full moon, of which each of the flowers is pumpkin was full of honey; in fact, it was a veritable beehive. The bees had gained access through a crack in one side of the vegetable, and had taken up permanent guarters. Eight pounds of fine honey were taken out, and the journal chronicling the same asks: "Is there any other land under the sun where the farmer can raise his own ate engraving of a landscape with some pumpkins and honey on the same vine?" lilies in the foreground, and this plant is Probably not. It beats the sweet pumpkin.

FRANK DOUGHERTY in the Indiana Farmer, says: "Nothing seems to irritate Blackberries, Currants, No other name is given, but it is simply , bees more than the breath, unless it be the Lilium tenuifolium. This style of adver- jarring of the hives. If any one doubts tising we can characterize fitly with no this let them go to a hive on some quiet other name than trickery. Though the ar- warm evening in July or August when the ticles themselves may be good, the public bees are quietly clustered on the outside of pot. If it does not do that something is are deceived by trumped up names, and are the hive, and quietly breathe on them; ed to purchase what they may perhaps al- keep the face a foot or more away from ready have. Though the last two cases them. Upon such a provocation each bee will buzz the wings and thrust out the sting, while a few more insults will send the cluster into an angry throng, running and flying about the hive ready to sting anything which is near. It cannot be too deeply impressed upon the beginner that both this and jarring the hive should be studiously avoided.

> THE suit against Mr. Harrison, a Canadian bee-keeper, by a neighbor who claimed to be injured by the business of the former. was decided in favor of the plaintiff. The suit cost the defendant about \$700, while the plaintiff got off with about \$300 expenses. The suit grew out of a difficulty be tween the two, over a filthy hogpen, which annoyed Mr. McIntosh, the plaintiff. He could not make Harrison abate that nuisance, but he fixed him on the bee question. The case will be appealed and further costs incurred, but Canadian apiarists do not seem inclined to rush to the aid of the beekeeper, since the case was decided on its merits and will not particularly affect them perchance where they might spring up and grow, and clothe nature's waste will find it to their advantage, generally, to places. Another motive and provision conciliate rather than to resort to law, since proved a nuisance.

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MORTGAGE SALE—Default having been made in the payment of a mortgage bearing date the sixth day of April, 1885, made and executed by Frank Blumenthal, of the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Charles S. Harrower, of the City and State of New York, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County, on the 7th day of April, 1885, in liber 285 of Mortgages, on page 585, by reason of which the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, and on which mortgage there is now due the principal sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, and one hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty cents interest, and no suit or proceedings at law of in equity having been instituted to recover the said moneys or any part thereof, now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statue in such case made and provided, notice is beredged of the power of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, County or Wayne and State of Michigan, the said City Hall being the place where the Circuit Court for Wayne County is held, I shall sell at public anction to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and the ormount due on said mortgage, with interest and the which said premises are described as follows: Lots unmbered one hundred and forty-nine, one hundred and fifty-one, one hundred and fifty-one, one hundred and fifty-five, and one hundred and fifty-six, and one hundred and fifty-six and one hundred and fifty-six and subdivision of the southwest part of section twenty-eight, in tows one southwest part of section twenty-eight, in tows one southwest part of section twenty-eight, in tows OLHARLES S. HARROWER, Mortgages.

S. S. BABCOCK, Attorney for Mortgages.

Detroit, Monday, April 25, 1887.

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On Monday, May 9th, we shall issue extra edition of the FARMER of not less

Thirty Thousand Copies, for the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co., manufacturers of the famous CHAMPION MOWERS, SELF-BINDERS AND REAP-ERS. We can take a few advertisements for the issue or that date. Price, 25 cents per line on 5th or 8th pages, and 20 cents on inside. This extra edition will be mailed to selected lists of farmers not now subscribers to the paper. Orders for advertising must reach us not later than Friday noon May 6th, to secure insertion.

#### WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the nest week amounted to 53,352 bu., against 51,700 bu., the previous week and 32,340 bu. for corresponding week in 1886. Shipments for the week were 577,966 bu. against No. 2 spring. 1,176,508 bu, the previous week, and 25,727 bu. the corresponding week in 1886. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 417,114 bu., against 1,055,376 bu. last week and 1,644,814 bu, at the corresponding date in 1886. The visible supply of this grain on April 23 was 48,674,814 bu. against 50,613,183 the previous week, and 44,549,960 bu, at corresponding date in 1886. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 1,938,369 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending April 23 were 1,517,350 bu. against 1,320,720 the previous week, and for the last eight 362,017 for the corresponding eight weeks

The week closed with a steady market and values slightly higher than at the close of the previous week. Fluctuations have been within narrow limits, and there has been a better inquiry than for some time, Sales of spot and futures for the week aggregated 1,577,000 bu., against 662,000 bu. the previous week. Stocks here have undergone a rapid depletion, and are at the lowest point reached since harvest. Chicago was

The following table exhibits the daily clos

		White.	Red.	Red.
April	1	821/4	8316	80
6.6	2	82	831/4	
4.6	4	811/4	8216	
+6	5	8116	/-	79
*6	6	8214	82%	
*6	7	8236	83	7914
6.6	8	00/4	-	
e4	9	821/6	8314	79%
die.	11	8216	83	79
64	12	8216	83 '	
6.6	13	8256	83	79
6.0	14	8256	8314	7916
64.	15	8336	8416	80
6.6	16	83	8434	80
44	18	8234	84%	80
84	19	82%	8414	80
96	20	83	8334	80
	21	8314	84	80
8.6	22	8314	841/6	80
66	23	831/4	841/4	80
	25	83%	84%	80
6.6	26	84%	8514	80
66	27	841/6	85 %	80
64	28	84	84%	80
	29	831/4	84%	80
	30	84	84%	81

The following table gives the closing price each day of the past week on the various deals of No. 1 white:

	April	May	June	Jul
Monday	**	84		
Tuesday		841/2		
Wednesday.		841/2		
Thursday	**	84%		
Friday		84		**
Saturday	** *	84	85	

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week were

as follows:				
	April	May	June	July
Monday		8514	85%	
Tuesday		86	861/4	**
Wednesday		85%	851/2	86
Thursday		84%	851/4	
Priday		8436	85 %	85

Saturday..... 84% 85% The markets, both abroad and on this side of the Atlantic, show increased firmness. During the week prices have advanced at Liverpool and London, while the advance has not drawn out sufficient offer ings to supply the consumptive demand. The deficiency has to be made up from stocks in store, and these must be decreasing rapidly. The United Kingdom's wheat erop of 1886 was officially estimated at 63. 347.885 bushels, against 79.635.769 bushels in 1885, and 82,066,964 bushels in 1884. Deducting the customary English allowance of 6,000,000 bushels for seed, the quantity left for food and manufacturers is shown to be about 57,347,885 bushels, against an average annual consumption of about 208,-000,000 bushels, indicating that imports of foreign wheat and flour to the extent of 150,652,115 bushels will be required to meet consumptive requirements for the whole of the current crop year. Of the quantity required from outside sources, equal to 90, 780,763 bushels have been imported be tween September 1, 1886, and April 28, 1887, in addition to which 14,720,000 bushels are now on passage, of which latter quantity 10 per cent should be deducted for diversion to the Continent, making a total of 104,028,763 bushels of foreign wheat already provided for, and leaving 46,623,852 bushels to be purchased and shipped in

time for arrival and use during the current crop year, or a required average weekly import of 2,453,800 bushels for 19 weeks. The quantity still required is, however, likely to be somewhat increased by lateness of the harvest, which now seems inevitable.

Crop reports from Great Britain are fairly favorable, and indicate an average yield which will be nearly a month late owing to continued cold weather. It is reported that n the midland and western counties of England there is a rather considerable increase in the wheat acreage this year. This is, in a large measure, due to the barley and oat crops having been even more unprofitable than wheat this year.

The French and German grain crops are eing retarded by cold, and wheat will be ully a month later than usual in maturing: Shipments of wheat from India for the veek ending April 23, 1887, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 740,000 bu., of which 260,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 480,000 bush, to the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 420,000 bush., of which 180,000 went to the United Kingdom and 240,000 bush, to the Continent. The total shipments from January 1 to April 23, 1887, have been 5,720, 000 bu., including 2,440,000 bushels to the United Kingdom, 3,280,000 to the Continent. The wheat on passage from India April 12 was estimated at 1,432,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 1,424,000 bu.

The following statement gives the amount of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage for Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

Visible supplyOn passage for United KingdomOn passage for Continent of Europe.	Bushels. 50,613,183 15,568,000 3,760,000
Total bushels April 9, 1887 Total previous week. Total two weeks ago Total April 10, 1886	69,941,183 71,090,116 69,8#1,985 63,880,483

home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending April 23 were 770,000 bu. less than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending April 9 the receipts are estimated to have been 999,600 bu. less than the consumption.

The Liverpool market on Saturday was quiet with light demand. Quotations on American wheat were 7s. 11d.@8s. 0d. per cental for No. 1 California; 7s. 1d.@7s. 2d. for No. 2 winter, and 6s. 11d. @7s 1d. for

### CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market th past week were 20,915 bu., against 25,576 bu. the previous week, and 31,566 bu. for the corresponding week in 1886. Shipments for the week were 54,725 bu., against 84,602 bu. the previous week, and 22,582 bu, for the corresponding week in 1886. The visible supply of corn in the country on April 24 amounted to 19, 222, 512 bu. against 20, 032, 093 bu. the previous week, and 13,588,611 bu. at weeks they were 12,965,637 bu. against 5,- the same date last year. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week indicate d of 809,581 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 587,339 against 1,000,467 bu, the previous week, and for the pasteight weeks 8,291,532 bu., against 13,408,365 bu. for the corresponding period in 1886. The stocks now held in this city amount to 20, 585 bu. against 44,868 bu. last week and 54, 545 bu. at the corresponding date in 1886. The week closes with an easy and rathe quiet market, but values higher than a week ago. No. 2 is steady at 42c per bu., No. 3 slightly lower than a week ago, while New at 41½, and No. 2 yellow at 42¼c. Stocks here are light, but the demand is also small er than usual. At Chicago the week closed lower than a week ago, and the market quiet ing prices of spot wheat from April 1st to and slow. Receipts have increased, and the speculative deals show a tendency to lower prices. Quotations there are 37@38c per bu. for No. 1 spot, 37% for May delivery, 39%c for June, and 40%c for July. Demand from shippers is light at present. The New York market is steady for spot. but futures are dull and lower. Toledo is quiet, with No. 2 quoted at 40%c per bu. The Liverpool market closed steady on Sat urday at about the same prices as a week ago. New mixed sold there Saturday at 4s. per cental, May delivery at 3s. 111/d., and June at 4s. 0d,

The visible supply of this grain on April 23

was 4,417,944 bu., against 4,279,775 bu. the previous week, and 1,649,866 bu. April 24. 1886. The exports for Europe the past week were 3,000 bu. against nothing the previous week, and for the previous eight weeks were 23,363 bu. against 434,586 bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1886. The visible supply shows an increase of 138,-169 bu. during the week. Stocks held in store here amount to 34,287 bu., against 7,494 bu. the previous week, and 30,344 bu. at the corresponding date in 1886. The receipts at this point for the week were 39, 169 bu., against 17,906 bu. the previous week, and 28,155 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 925 bu., against 10,962 bu. the previous week, and 15,101 bu. for same week in 1886. Oats are firm for spot, with No. 2 white slightly higher. Mixed are quiet at against these depressing influences. It is doubtedly has been a decline. The fact is the one grain largely grown in this country which depends entirely upon the home demand for a market, and it is the grain maintains a stronger position than any other, strong arguments in favor of a home market. The Chicago market has declined during the week under a light demand. Up to Saturday there was considerable activity in a speculative way. Quotations there at the close of the week were as follows: No. 2 spot, 261/4c; May delivery, 26%c; June, 28%c; July, 28%c. S. Economist says: By sample No. 2 mixed sold at 271/4@281/c, No. 3 at 261/@28c, No. 2 white at 30@30%c, and No. 3 white at 29@30c. The New York market closed firmer on Saturday after some days of duliness. Quotation there are 38%c for No. 2 white, 37%c for No. 3 do., and 34%c for No. 2 mixed In futures there a fair amount of activity

for May, 34 1/4 c for June, and 350

with No. 2 mixed at 34%c for April, 34%

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER

Under light receipts this market has firm ed up again, and we note an advance on all rades of good dairy and creamery stock. Choicest dairy sold up to 21@22c per lb. on Saturday, and fair to good at 18@20c. At these rates the market was active, and verything in the shape of good table butter was taken readily. Creamery is quoted at 1@23c. There will probably be a large crease in the receipts of the latter very on, as we note creameries are starting up in all directions. It looks as if choice dairy butter, through the increase of creameries, will be steadier and the demand more difficult to meet than usual. At Chicago the week closed with a firm market, owing to light receipts and a good demand for lo cal consumption with some shipping orders Fancy set milk creamery, 22@23c per lb. fine Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois do, 20@21c; good to choice do, 16@ 18c; fancy dairies, 18@20c; good to choice do, 15@17e; and ordinary to fair do, 12 @14e; common and packing stock, 10@11c. Stocks there are light and holders regard the present position of the market as strong one. At New York the market has ruled quiet but firm all week, finally closing on Saturday with values on choice grades a shade higher. At the close of the week the tone of the market was firm and buoyant. Quotations in that market on Sat-

rday were as follows:			1
RASTERN STOCK-NEW.			
reamery, choice		@25	
reamery, prime	23	@24	13
reamery, good	50	@22	-11
reamery, fair	18	@19	1
tate dairy tubs, fancy	24	@	1.
tate dairy, tubs. good	22	@23	
tate dairy, tubs, fair	20	@21	13
tate dairy tubs, ordinary	17	@19	13
tata Welsh, choice	22	@23	- 1
tate Welsh, prime	90	@21	11
tate Welsh, good	18	@19	- 1
tate Welsh, fair	17	@18	- 1
WESTERN STOCK-NEW.			1
reamery, choice	25	@	13
Vestern imitation creamery, choice	20	@94	11
Vestern do, good to prime	18	@19	1
Vestern dairy, fine		6010	1
Vestern dairy, good			11
Vestern dairy, ordinary			١,
Vestern factory, fancy, fresh			1
Vestern factory, choice	17	@19	11
Vestern factory, fair to good	14		1.
Vestern factory, ordinary	12	2418	1
Vestern old	9		11
rease	7	@ 9	1
		•	11

The experts of butter from American ports for the week ending April 23 were 99,460 lbs., against 118,857 lbs. the previous week, and 81,238 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1886 were 103,005 lbs.

CHEESE.

There is no change to note in the situaion so far as this market is concerned. The movement here is entirely confined to small lots, but as there are only light stocks this has not caused any weakness as yet. Quotations here are 141/0015c for choice New York full creams, 14@141/4c for Michigan, 13@14c for Ohio, 9@12c for part reams, and 9@10c for good skims. At Chicago toward the close of the week new full creams came in more freely and trading was fair, but mostly in a small way, buyers not caring to stock up at present prices. The market ruled steady at 121/2@13c per lb. for cheddars and flats (two in a box) and 131/2@14c for Young Americas. A few fine skims were picked up at 5@7e per lb... but common grades can scarcely be given away. The New York market has been in a transition state all week owing to the arrival of new crop cheese, which is claimed to be off in quality even for fodder stock. Of new cheese a few exceptional lots of white sold at 13%@13%c, and colored at 12% c to home trade, the latter small sizes, and exporters have paid 181/2c for a few white and 12%c for strictly fancy colored, igh at the close 12 1/2 was all that could fairly be depended upon. A large percentage of the stock, however, has gone at 12c and under. Old stock is held at former figures, with buyers expecting a drop in values. Quotations in that market Saturday

Well and Total Mar.
NEW CHEESE.
State factory, fancy white
OLD CHEESE.
State factory, fancy, colored 181/2014

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 5,784 boxes against 5.713 boxes the previous week and 8.038 boxes the corresponding week in 1886. The exports from all American ports for the week ending April 23 foot up 1,021,118 lbs., against 620,054 lbs. the previous week, and 1,167,639 lbs. two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 1,250,499 lbs.

The Liverpool market is quoted steady. with American cheese at 63s, 6d. per cwt... the same figures quoted one week ago.

WOOL. The wool market is becoming interesting to Michigan flock-masters, and as the time approaches for the clip of the State to be put into market, the question of values become vitally important. At the moment the eastern markets are depressed, transactions about the same range of prices as reported a light, and at a range of prices fully 2@3c week ago. The visible supply is much larger per lb. lower than in January. But this than a year ago, foreign exports amount to does not prove that wool has really denothing, but the market holds up well clined to that extent, although there unthe market is in its usual condition at this season of the year. Stocks at the east have been picked over and selected from, until which is subject to less fluctuations and only the lower ends of the grades quoted are to be had. Of course manufacturers would be foolish to pay as high for this stuff s for the choicer portion sold earlier. In the sales reported, however, no distinction s made as to the condition and values of the lots sold, hence quotations are not to be relied upon as determining the value of the grades quoted. Upon this point the U.

"At present there is much talk and but little wool offering that is desirable. As a wool merchant remarked to-day, most of the wool left in Boston is better adapted for he same is true of this market to a great

"Fine native wools are offered at lower rices but they carry a heavy shrinkage oth in New York and Boston what is call ed double X Ohio fleeces are offered at 323 83 1/4 c, but they carry a shrinkage of 53@ ent, and are therefore not what they are sented to be. Indeed, if we had any maible board of trade this wool would

As usual, too, manufacturers and dealers are interested in giving a discouraging tone to the trade, as they each want the new clip at as low price as it can be forced to. But the fact is Michigan wool is 1@2c per lb. higher in Boston and New York to-day than a year ago, and if frauds upon the revenue can only be stopped, it will be worth 5c more. There is no country in the world from which wool can be imported to-day, the duties actually paid according to the true value of the article, and be sold in competition with our domestic wools. The

nst., and but little was bought for the United States. There the wools being purchased in the open market it would require an uncommon amount of cheek and square-toed lying to get them through at undervaluations. The sales closed with active bidding on all classes offered, and prices firm, though it is asserted some grades of cross-bred were shade lower than at the opening. In the south and southwest where the

wool sales closed in London on the 23d

new clip has begun to come forward, the markets are firm at a range of prices which would net the buyers a loss at the present quotations in the east. This is the case in both Texas and California. The Texas Live Stock Journal, in its last issue, says wool is coming into San Antonio at a lively rate, and the condition of the clip appears to be good. Referring to the outlook for sellers it says:

"We look for a very satisfactory market -satisfactory to all concerned. It will be satisfactory to buyers because the outlook will justify them in paying fair prices; sat isfactory to growers and dealers, because they are not extravagant in their ideas as to es, and will be satisfied with fair price As to what constitutes fair prices-well, th general impression seems to be that it will range pretty close about 20c for good wools. The buyers are arriving in good numbers though it is not expected that the marke will open before the first of May. Ther have been a few small sales on the plaza also a few sales in the country, but as estab lishing prices they possess no significance From San Francisco reports come of a

active market at prices beyond what eastern men thought possible. But the singular part of the business is that it is the agents of those eastern men who are paying these high prices. A telegraphic report of the market on Friday last says: The market continues active and price

are half a cent a pound higher. All goo wools range from 161/2 to 20c, a pound, and shipments of the new clip of California wools have been sent east by the 'Sunset' route; some 1,100 bales went to Boston last week, and yesterday the New Orlean steamer arrived here with 2,611 bales, all o which (except about 100 bales) was Cali

Just so, and when the market opens California, and the buyers, while protesting all the time that they are paying too much, will take all they can reach at better prices than in the early part of the clip season last

The total receipts of wool at Boston during the past week comprise 3,060 bales domestic and 642 bales foreign, against 3,781 bales domestic and 1,329 bales foreign for the same week last year. The total receipts since January 1, 1887, comprise 78,529 bales domestic and 33,550 bales foreign, against 68,409 bales demestic and 40,877 bales for eign for the corresponding period of 1886. Michigan X is quoted in Boston at 30@

31c, the latter for choice; delaine at 33@34c, and No. I at 35@36c. Ohio X. 311/@32c; Ohio XX, 33@33%; New York and Ver mont X, 28@29c; Ohio No. 1, 36@37c.

### Fruit Prospects.

The following regarding fruit prospect in this State. The cold wave referred to seems to have been warded off from this State by Lake Michigan, as we hear but little complaint as yet of injury to fruit buds except in the immediate vicinity of fellow with some cock-and-bull story will this city. CRANBERRY, Allen Co., Ohio, April 22, 1887

We will have no use for cider mills in this section this year, as we had the there mometer within eight degrees of zero on the 19th inst. All early fruit is killed and the principal part of the apple crop with S. B. ROCKHILL

SPENCERVILLE, Allen Co., Onio, April 23, 1887. The apple crop will be a complete failure here this season, was all killed on the 19th lee froze hard enough to hold up a man.

J. H. REDICK.

### A Hillsdale Flock.

HILLSDALE, April 23, 1887. Mr. EDITOR.—Having finished shearing Merinos I will send you weights of two deeces which I wanted to shear at the State shearing but could not, as it was withdrawn because some old breeders could not be there These were both bred by O. L. Morgan, and lropped April, 1884:

Ram, O. L. Morgan No. 75, 365 days' growth; fleece, 271/4 lbs.; carcass, 99 lbs. Dam S. C. Lombard No. 73, sire Gen. Dix 714 Vt. Register.

Ewe O. L. Morgan No. 44, 364 days' growth; fleece, 28 lbs; carcass, 93 lbs. Dam .. Harkins No. 15, sire J. S. Willmouth & Son No. 93.

Same ewe sheared in public at Hall's Cor ers, Branch Co., April 24th, 1886; fleece 251/4 lbs.; carcass, 64 lbs. Said sheep were sheared last year and this, by Wm. Hard, of Hillsdale, and weighed by same party.

Yours truly, O. L. MORGAN.

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of April 25th, in its review of the grain trade, says:

"The supplies of native wheat are meagra Values at provincial markets have risen 60 @1s. The sales of English wheat during against 52,512 quarters at 30s 11d during the corresponding week last year. Foreign wheat is steadier, and values are maintain ed Flour firmer. Corn is firmer. Fourteen wheat cargoes arrived, two cargoes were sold and two remained. The bulk has not soid and two remained. The bulk has not yet been placed on sale. At to-day's market English wheat was steady; business was limited; foreign was rather firmer. Flour was in better demand at former s. Corn was scarce and against buy-Oats 3d@6d dearer."

THE Bureau of Statistics will, in its next quarterly report, publish statistics of the vool production of this country and of woo mportation by years since 1821, so far as the data is obtainable. The information is compiled in anticipation of extensive dision of the wool tariff at the next session

For the Michigan Farmer. A MATTER OF BREEDING.

An article by Mr. John P. Ray on the Paular Merinos of the United States has recently been published and as it is being quite extensively circulated it is proper, perhaps, that some notice should be taken of it. Mr. Ray has very little to say of the Paulars, devoting most of his article to the pedigree of the Atwood sheep. Now, those of us who are breeding Atwoods are perfectly satisfied with their pedigree, for we are satisfied that they are, substantially, of the Humphreys blood. Stephen Atwood may have bought and sold, and, like some of us, experiment. ed with rams from other importations of Merinos, and if the Heaton ram was a 'pure Infantado," masked with a big "Y and as Ray claimed the best ram that was ever imported. I for one am willing to accept the Heaton ram, but we do draw the line at the Blakesley sheep; that blood could have been no improvement to any flock. As I remember these sheep they were quite small and delicate, made up somewhat after the Saxony pattern, with straight round necks, entirely free from dewlap er wrinkles, and with loose light fleeces of very long and very fine wool. In 1844 in company with my father, Mr.

Randall and Mr. Ellis, I attended the Poughkeepsie Fair and saw Atwood and Blakesley, who both had sheep on exhibi-

The ram Atwood was quite a large sheep for that period, weighing about one hundred lbs., had a good tail and flank, and carried a thick heavy fleece of medium fineness; he did not at all resemble the Blakesley sheep. I very well remember the sport Ellis and Randall had with Blakesley's attempts to manufacture a Merino pedigree, and of his claim that the ram Atwood was descended from his flock. During the later years of his life my relations with Mr. Randall were quite intimate, and I know his estimate of the Atwood sheep. He not only insisted that they were direct descendants of the Humphreys sheep but that every circumstance connected with their importation by Humphreys showed that they were selected from the Infantado flock.

Two years before Mr. Randall died I sold him five Atwood ewes. The year before his death I sold him an Atwood ram that was bred by the Hon. Wm. R. Sanford. Bu how about the Paular pedigree? After the importation by Humphrey there was an intense excitement over the Spanish sheep. Every ship from any Spanish port had its invoice of Merinos. Captains, supercargoes, passengers, all called themselves importers. Ram peddlers were as numerous, and I sup-Michigan it will take the same course as in pose about as scrupulous, then as they have been any time since. Pedigrees were as easily manufactured and "certificates" as readily given then as they are now. According to Ray there are no genuin

Paulars. He says that the foundation of the Cocks flock was a couple of Escurial (Saxony?) ewes, and that the balance of the flock was made up of the Paulars of the different importations, while their pedigree was vouched for by a "consular certificate" that Cocks surrendered when he sold out. To whom surrendered? There is a mystery connected with this one "consular certicate" to these "different importations which Ray with his acumen and ingenuity ought to be able to explain. In the first place, we want to know the name of the consul who gave this certificate? Though Ray says it was, it certainly was not Jarvis In the next place, did this one consular certificate furnish a pedigree for all the Paulars of these "different importations?" And, finally, what could a United States onsul to a Spanish port possibly know of the breeding of the sheep of these "different importations?"

In after years, when Ray and the rest of us have joined the great majority, some attempt to punch a hole in the pedigree of Ray's sheep; some hired man will remember that he took home the Markham ram; he may say too, that the ram Bingo got Prince Bismark, and it can easily be proved that Ray owned Bingo at just the right time, and there certainly was a striking resemblance in the "characteristics of these two animals?" It has been hinted, too, that even the mighty Bismark had a blot on his escutcheon, that some remote ancestor of his was dammed by a grade ewe. It is so

easy to attack a pedigree. A word to my good friend Ray: Now, John, see here; although your special mis sion in life is to break down the Atwood pedigree, and you devote time, talents and energies and improve every opportunity and all occasions to this end, would it not be better, "enter nous" for you to just let this question of so much bedigree drop into 'innocuous desnetude?" Allow the Atif they choose, as they probably will, with or without your consent, while you continue to improve your Paulars, as you choose to call them, just as you have been doing for the last fifteen years, by the use of rams that are more than nine-tenths of Atwood blood. I sometimes wonder why it is that you and two or three others of our Paular friends are so sensitive whenever the name of Hammond, or Hall, of Stowell or Victor Wright, happens to be mentioned. Is it because you know that there were so many Paular flocks without any pedigree at all, and you therefore raise this cry of "mad dog" in order to divert attention? Is it because you know that with the exception of the Silesians and a few German sheep owned by Mr. Markham, the only family of Merinos now in the United States whese pedigree can be traced with any degree of accuracy whatever, is the Atwood family? Or, is it because you know that the only improvement that ever has been made in your so-called Paulars has been through the agency of the Humphreys blood, and that there is not a flock o Paulars in the State of Vermont, not a fine-wool sheep in Western New York whose blood has not been modified, and conse quently whose fleece has not been largely increased in weight, and greatly improved in character and quality, by infusions from the veins of some wandering descendant of Hammond's "Sweepstakes" or of Atwood's Old Black." DAVIS COSSITT.

Arbor Day was observed by the students at the Agricultural College with considerable sciat. Gov. Luce delivered an address, and shorter speeches were made by some of the professors. Each class planted a tree in the afternoon, and a pleasant programme of lit-

SALE NOTICE.

John W. Foster, manager of the Grass moor Herefords, Wm. W. Crapo, proprietor, announces that they will hold a public sale of over 20 head of high classed Herefords, on June 7th, 1887, at Flint, Mich. The draft from Grassmoor is in no sense of the word a culling-out sale, but will include some of the best things in the herd, the get of such noted bulls as Sir Bartle Frere, a son of the celebrated Lord Wilton, Marquis by The Grove 3rd, lately sold for \$7,000. Lord Cavendish by Lord Wilton, and out of an Anxiety cow; some very fine two-yearold heifers in calf to a son of Cassio, one of the best of the The Grove 3d's get; some very fine cows with young calves at foot by that noted show bull Sir Horace, who has more of the blood of old Horace than any bull in this country; some fine imported cows with young calves at foot by some of the best sons of Lord Wilton. This will be by far the best lot of Herefords ever offered at public auction in this State, and as good as can be had in any other, both in point of breeding and individual excellence. Notice will be made in this paper next week, and catalogues will be ready about May 15th, which can be had by addressing the manager, John W. Foster, Flint, Mich.

MR. F. HART SMITH, of Somerset, Hillsdale Co., in a private note thus refers to prospects in the vicinity: "We are much n need of rain in this vicinity. Grass about 10 days behind last year at this time. Wheat is a good deal damaged on heavy ground and exposed knolls; should say the present outlook promises about 70 per cent of an average crop."

#### Stock Notes.

MR. H. J. HAINES, of Pontiac, Oakland Co. nas sold to Mr. Edwin Phelps, of Pontiac, bull and two heifers from his herd of Herefords, all sired by his bull Harry No. 13755, and out of cows by Waxwork, Mr. Phelps well known stock buil. These young cattle are reported to be very promising.

Messas, W. & E. N. Ball, of Hamburg, have sold to go to South America, in addition to the ten two-year-old ewes mentioned last week, the three-year-old ram F. & L. E. Moore 589 by Q. C. Rich 131, by Banker (471): dam F. & L. E. Moore 404, by Centennial 442; 2d dam F. & L. E. Moore 186 by Fortune (475). Price, \$100. This is a choice ram, and will not hurt the reputation of American Merinos

MR. E. S. BURNETT, of Bancroft, Shiawassee Co., reports the following recent sales from his herd:

To Charles Stevens, of Perry, Shiawassee Co., the Shorthorn bull Lightly Duke sired by Giftie Bell Duke 75917, dam Lightly by Ganer's Geneva 14398, tracing to imp. Irena by Sheldon (8557).

Also to L. Schad, of Vernon, Shiawassee Co., the Shorthorn bull Cleveland A. 78346.

Shorthorn bull Cleveland X 73346 sired by Royal Prince 61813, dam Pearl 12th Strawberry 5th by Deliverance (11347), Duke 32646, and tra

MESSRS. Old & Bacon, of York, Mich., have ecently sold from the Washtenaw herd of Holstein-Friesians, to A. Dickson & Sous, Crawford Co., Ohio, the bull Washtenay Chief, No. 4491, H. H. B., sire Duke of Somerset No. 2422, dam Athalie No. 2011, with milk record of 61 lbs. per day. This calf weighed 130 lbs. when four days old, 343 lbs. at three months old. Also the yearling heifer Brambessa No. 987, H. F. H. B., sire Brambo No. 3257, dam imported cow Scheltje No. 5160. To Alex Easlick, Lake Ridge, bull calf Bruiser No. 2116, sire Dubois No. 1247, dam mported cow Mazetta No. 6324.

JOHN W. FOSTER, manager of Grassmoon Herefords, reports the following recent sales

of pure bred Hereford cattle: One fine imported cow four years old, one three-year old heifer and heifer calf, and two two-year old heifers to E. M. Richard Elgin, Minn.

One fine young bull 13 months old, to F. J. One fine young bull 13 months old, to F. J. Fompkins, of Jackson Co., Michigan. One bull, a cow, four years old, and heifer talf to J. Turnbell, of Owosso, Shiawassee Company of the control of the contr

Mr. Foster writes: "I am having many in quiries, and the prospects for selling good Herefords at fair prices never was better With our herd of about 200 head we are al ways able to please our customers.

MR. WILLIAM BALL, of Hamburg, has r cently sold to John McKay, of Romeo, Mich. the Flat Creek Young Mary bull 2d Earl of Noxubee, by Renick Wild Eyes 64189, out of Lucy Belle of Longwood 2d by the Renick Rose of Sharon bull Cordelia's Duke 38048 by the fourth Duke of Geneva 7931; 2d dam Lucy Belle 4th by Duke of Noxubee 9920; 3d dam 6th Belle of Bath by Duke of Noxuber 9920; 4th dam Belle of Bath by Bell Sharor 9507. Belle by Bell Sharon 9507, tracing to mp. Young Mary by Jupiter (2170). Renick Wild Eyes has three crosses of the 4th Duke of Geneva in him giving the 2d Earl of Noxu bee four crosses of the 4th Duke of Geneva To F. J. Loomis, of Oakwood, Oakland Co.,

wood men to continue in the Atwood line | the Beck Taylor Young Mary bull 4th Duke of Huron River by Renick Wild Eyes 64189 out of Beck Taylor 5th by Geneva Lad 10129. he by the 10th Duke of Thorndale 5610 out of Mazurka 9th by the 3d Duke of Airdrie 3841, etc.; 2d dam Beck Taylor 3d by Thorndald Duke 15592 by the 8th Duke of Thorndale 8030, etc., 3d dam Beck Taylor by Dick Taylor 5508; Beck by imp. Fortunatus, tracing to Young Mary by Jupiter (2170). To George W. Stuart, of Grand Blanc, the

Young Mary bull 5th Duke of Huron River by Renick Wild Eyes 64189,out of Lady More ton 7th by Royal Bates 36872 by 2d Duke of Oneida 9926 out of Lady Bates 8th by 2d Duke of Oneida 9926; Lady Bates 4th by 11th Duke of Thorndale 5611; Lady Bates by imp. Duke of Airdrie (1273); 2d dam Lady Moreton 3d by Thorndale Duke 15592 by 8th Duke of Thorndale 8030; 3d dam by Grand Duke of Moreton 5732 by 3d Grand Duke (17993); 4th dam Lady Sudduth by G. B. McClellan 5666, tracing 1 imp. Young Mary by Jupiter (2170). These young bulls are all rich in Duke blood in their op crosses, and finely bred, and they must prove valuable sires. They are also fine dividuals.

### NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Nine new vessels are being built at West Bay City, at a cost of \$1,060,000.

Plainwell Independent: A. D. Bottsford is tting out 12 acres of peppermint on Gu River, near Otsego.

The court-house at West Branch, County, was burned on the 28th. The ecords were fortunately saved. George Van Epps, prominent busi of Mt. Clemens, died last week. lived in Mt. Clemens since 1844.

A farmer in the vicinity of Jonesville pl

ed corn hast Monday. But his brooms think he is a little too previous J. C. Covell, chief clerk, and Deputy Ward Aldrich, officials at the State Prison, retire private life, at the request of Warden Hay The Marine City gas well is said to be best of its kind in the State. It supplies

German measles are epidemic at Charle

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over half the children who attend school down with the disease. The school closed in consequence. O. B. Clark, of Grand Rapids, teck a litt

run through the Middle States recently and has returned to fill orders for 23,000 cords of bark which he took while away.

The body of Mrs. Moloney, of Burr Oak was found on the Lake Shore railroad tract at midnight of the 29th ult., horribly manglet. She wandered away while insane. McGraw & Craney, of Bay City, have shy

down their salt block. They ture one thousand barrels per day, but con not make it pay at present prices. The official figures for the spring elec-

were sent out from the Secretary of Sta office at Lansing last week. The major against prohibition is set down at 5,835. Henry McKay, of this city, while at wo on an electric light pole, cut a "live receiving such a shock that he fell ground and died of his injuries the fo

The employes of the Mitchell mine at gaunee have struck for their back pay. The mine has just been sold to eastern partie who decline to pay up two months bac Hon. J. P. Sanborn, of Port Huron,

been investing largely in real estate in the vicinity of Los Angeles, Cal., and it is runged he may possibly take up his residence in

Work on the tunnel under the St. Clair riv at Port Huron has been temporarily suspended, owing to striking a water-yein in the creavation. New machinery is needed to get the water out and keep it out.

The Ann Arbor Courier puts in a vigorou protest against what it calls the "catamara scheme" to transfer the medical department of the University to Detroit, and its reason are logical and foreibly stated.

Mary Cothren, whose parents are said live at Fruitport, took morphine at Kalamazoo last week. Her husband had deserted her, and she thought the other world could hold nothing worse for her than this.

Brighton again this year, August 10th to 17th This is rather hard on the farmers unfortunate enough to live in the vicinity, who must again resign hopes of chicken pie and mel-

The Grand Rapids Leader bids us hewen the very pleasant young man who claims to be acting as agent for ladies' magazines, and takes subscriptions for them. He gets the money, but the duped subscribers don't get the journals. At Kalamazoo last week an organiz

was perfected and company formed to box for natural gas. O. M. Allen is presiden, and Frank Henderson secretary and treasur-er. The capital stock will be \$10,000—when it is subscribed. Seventy-five new cottages are being built at Bay View, near Petoskey, and the annual meeting, which in many features resemble the famous Chautauqua, will be more interesting than ever. Accommodations for 1,500

guests are being made. Milo H. Dakin, member of the House Representatives from the first district of Saginaw County, was formally expelled from he house by a unanimous vote last week

The charges were attempting to see for the purpose of bribery. Henry Younglove, an elderly man of this city, died of well-defined hydrophobia la week. He had been bitten slightly in the a

tempt to administer an antidote to a dog sup-posed to have been poisoned, but which later osed to have been poisoned, but evelopments indicate was rabid. The young daughter of John Harrington of Hancock, a prominent stockholder in the Quincy mine, was killed while ascending the tramway of the mine last week. She stepped aside to avoid the ascending car, and was struck by the descending one.

A little son of James Hough, of Tecumsel was playing horse with some companions who gave him bran and corn and afterwar water out of an old tin can. The little fellow died the same night, and the doctors say h was poisoned by the copperas contained it the corn

Two young men of Port Huron went off a fishing trip last week, taking with them to bottle of whiskey "to keep out the cold." They drank it and were taken seriously ill with symptoms of poisoning. The doctors think rnica previously kept in the bottle poisone

he whiskey. The report of the committee that investigated the Coldwater school scandal was subnitted to the legislature last week. It whitewashed "the superintendent and the chool in great shape, but was rejected by arge majority, and a resolut

ously adopted to investigate the scandal. A party of young people were going from ake Linden to Calumet to attend a par ast week, the conveyance being an ore train On the way the couplings broke, and two young ladies were thrown to the track. Miss Hare was instantly killed, and Miss McDonaid's limbs were so crushed amputation was necessary. She cannot recover.

An Ingham County merchant offered orse and buggy as a prize to his the usual fashion recently, and J. H. homas, farmer, living near Leslie, held the teky number. Mr. Thomas refused to the text of the text with a scheme he considered demoralizing

he moral sense of the community The Howell Republican talks sound sen on the Bohemian oats business: "The jurn the Bohemian oat case tried before Judg Newton last week but echoed the sentiment of the people at large. Men who gave their notes for the oats of Bohemia knew that they were not engaged in a legitimate, enduring undertaking. They spec leving someone else would eventually graught in the game, but that they would count all O. K. The scheme collapsed before they calculated, now let them take the me ine prepared for others by their aid.

### General.

The Brooklyn municipal council got \$8,500 or giving a franchise to an electric ligh raw from the Canadian confederation, w loes not at all favor the interests of that

The late Alexander Mitchell, the twenty-millionaire of Milwaukee, left \$50,000 to various charities, of which the Y. M. C. A.

The last man who attempted to achieve renown by jumping from Brooklyn bridge go hree months on Blackwell's Island as a disrderly person.

Somebody at Chicago who thinks it easier to shave bits of silver off silver dollars than werk for a better living, is wanted by the secret service officers. Marker Rush, of Pittsburg, once owner of

a fortune of \$500,000, died in the city poor-house last week. His money went in gambl-ing and betting on races. The base-ball season began on the 28th The question of the hour now is, "What's the score?" Detroit's club won the first game in a close contest with the Indianapolis team.

An English syndicate has purchased the Mulattos mine in Mexico for £660,000. American Senator offered \$2,000,000 for nine, but was refused. There is \$225,000,000 for the yorth of ore in sight worth of ore in sight.

A mob of 500 men made three attempts up-on the jail at Louisvide, on the early more-ing of the 28th, the object being to lynch the negro assailants of Jennie Bowman. Thirty officers guarded the jail.

During a civic procession at Raleigh, N. C., Col. W. C. Jones was thrown from his horse. He held in his hand a drawn sword, which as he fell transfixed the body of H. A. James, one of the marshals. The women of West Fairview, Pa., would rather have their husbands get drunk at some than anywhere else. So they have had a saloon ideensed in the home town, and Harrisburg loses a good run of custom.

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37. the sale of oleomargarine is prejudicial to the best interests of the people, and is obtaining of Americans information regarding the scientific tests employed in detecting it. pnesville plant-brother farm-ious.

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At the factory at Castleton, Pa., where postal cards are made for the government, from two to three tons of cards are manufac-tured daily. The annual manufacture is about 450,000,006 cards.

The Connecticut legislature does not propose to get left on the pass business. It un-animously rejected a bill to prohibit railroads from issuing passes to members of the legis-lature and persons other than employes. The treasury department at Washington is

introducing the electric light into the buildings under its control. To use gas to light the New York postoffice costs \$60,000 per year, and the building can be illuminated by electricity for \$47,000. Plumbers repairing the house of H. J.

Peters, of Milwaukee, who was reputed to be a uriser, and who died a year ago leaving a family in dire poverty, discovered an iron hox under the cellar floor, in which was found The fishing fleet of of Yarmouth, N. S., put

The nating neet of of rarmouth, N. S., put to sea to look after their lobster traps after a heavy gale, last week, but the wind came up again, the vessels were separated, and a number of them wrecked. It is feared many men were drowned. The steamer Bon Hope, loaded with 115,000 The steamer bon Hope, loaded with 11, orgalions of petroleum, took fire off Savannah last week, and was burned to the water's edge. The crew of captain and 18 men took to the boats, and, except five, whose fate is not known, are reported safe.

Word came from Tucson City, Arizona, word came from Tueson City, Arizona, last week, that eight men stopped an express train 18 miles out of the city, and robbed the mail and express cars. They got about \$5,000. The express messenger saved \$3,500 in gold by throwing it into the stove. None of the massengers were molested.

assengers were molested. The President of the Taxpayers' Association at New York has preferred charges against the commissioner for omitting to assess property worth \$50,000,000. The Hud-SON River railroad company, worth over \$9,000,000, is not assessed at all; and the Van-A Clearing Out Sale--All erbilt estate of \$33,000,000, is rated at \$3,

can mines have been discovered by American can mines have been discovered by American explorers. These mines were worked up to the middle of the last century, when the miners were driven out by Indians and the records lost. Lately, in an old chapel the maps were found of the mines from which Jesuits took immense fortunes for the church.

To make room for our increasing herd of Poland-China Swine and flock of Merino Sheep, we have determined to close out our herd of Shorthorns at auction. The sale will be held in the village of Byron, on the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railway, a few miles from Gaines Station on the Detroit & Milwaukee R. R., and Durand and Bancroft on the Chicago & Grand Trunk R. R., ox The Mexicans have found something new in the way of amusement. Last week at the city of Mexico ten large electric lights illuminated the plaza and a bull-fight was the diversion of the evening. It was a great success Wednesday, June 1st, 1887, from a Mexican standpoint, five bulls and four horses being killed and some of the The cattle to be offered are of the Rose of Sharon. Phyllis, Pomona and Strawberry families, with the finely bred Victoria bull, Vanquish Airdrie 2d, at the head, and to whom most of the females are in calf. These animals are mostly of our own breeding, are in good condition, the females regular breeders, and every one recorded, or entered for registry in the American Shorthorn Herd Book. wordsmen badly hurt.

The new mayor of Chicago recently instructed the Chief of Police to prepare a blacklist of the persons unfit to hold saloon licenses. This was done so expeditiously that no one found out what was being done, and in consequence about two hundred of the worst dives of the city will be out of business in a few days.

Remember, this is not a Culling Out Sale. The managers of the Wool-Growers' and The managers of the wool-Growers' and International Sheep Shearers' Association who meet at St. Louis May 9th, are reported to have secured rates from railroads by which delegates will be carried at one and one-third fare on the certificate plan. The convention will be a very important one, and manufacturers and dealers in wool will meet with the producers to consult upon the but the entire herd catalogued will be sold if bid on. Catalogues containing extended pedigrees, terms of sale, and other particulars, will be ready in a few days, and sent free on applica-tion. Address eet with the producers, to consult upon the est means of promoting their mutual inter Col. J. A. MANN, Auctioneer.

#### Foreign.

pearl fishing fleet off the northead cost of Australia, numbering forty boats, was caught in a hurricane on the 22nd and 500 persons perished.

Among the unfortunates who must suffer death because of complicity with the recent attempts upon the life of the Czar, is a beauiful girl, whose youth and loveliness excite commiseration even among her stern judges.

Gladstone recently attended the "Wild Giadstone recently attended the "Wild West" show at London, a special perform-ance being given for the amusement of the ex-premier and his wife. It is by these "wild west" exhibitions that Englishmen get an idea of how the "blarsted Yankees" live.

### Russian Morals.

Adolf Houssaye, in a gossippy letter in the Chicago Tribune says. Prince Serge Galitzin, they say, is to be married again. This will be his fourth wife, and the other three are all living. What a cturesque rascal Prince Serge is! Though I don't know that he is any worse than plenty other Russian noblemen, including some Grand Dukes. Prince Serge, indeed, comes of an ancient and noble family, not very distantly akin to royalty. He is also, or was, enormously rich. His first wife was a Bohemian beer-garden singer. He heard her in a saloon at Moscow, took a fancy to her pretty face, and married her. She was

pretty certainly, and sang fairly well. But she was a peasant by birth, ignorant, and of questionable occupation, though there are some honest girls among prime donne. Still, I fancy she was the better of the two. After a time Prince Serge got tired of her and wanted a divorce. He couldn't bring anything against her, however, to entitle him to it, and she declined to kick over the matrimonial traces to oblige him. So he determined to drive her to get a divorce from him. This he did by bringing a notorious woman into the house and behaving toward her in the grossest manner under the very eyes of his wife. As a result she got a divorce from him, the Russian court decree ing that she should retain the title of Princess Galitzin, together with the priceless Galitzin jewels and the great Galitzin palace at Moscow, and that he should not marry again. The Princess is still living at Moscow with her children in wealth and honor. But in defiance of the decree Prince Serge went right off and got married again, this time to a French lady. Of course, the marriage was not legal, but that didn't matter. He stuck to her a year and then got tired, and forced her also to divorce him. But he had to pay for this divorce, too, the court decreeing her an indemnity of \$700,000, which she got and on which she is now living a merry life here in Paris. A month or so later Prince Serge picked up wife No. 3 at Monte

ishes to with-eration, which crests of that , the twenty-it \$50,000 to e Y. M. C. A. to achieve reyn bridge got sland as a dis-Carlo. He went to Italy with her in the winter and in the summer took her to one of inks it easier his Russian estates in the Toula district. dollars than But time has staled even her attractions, and they say he is going to make her divorce noe owner of he city poor-ent in gamblhim so that he can get a fourth wife. No. 4 by the way, he also got at Monte Carlo. He was in the gambling salon there with anon the 28th., "What's the first game in apolis team. other Russian Prince of similar proclivities. They noticed a handsome woman at the other side of the table. "I would like to curchased the £660,000. An 000,000 for the is \$225,600,000 marry her," remarked Serge. "So would I," replied his comrade. "Well," said Serge, "let us decide which of us shall have her. Let us begin with ten thousand roubles and play for half an hour, and the one who at the end of that time has the most money early morn-to lynch the man. Thirty shall marry her." "Agreed," said the other "but let us call her around here to watch "but let us call her around here to watch
the play." This was done, and they set to
work. Both lost steadily, but Prince Serge
didn't lose as rapidly as his comrade. At
the end of the half-hour Serge had nearly
two-thirds of his money left, while his
friend was almost entirely "cleaned out."
The lady accepted the conditions of the contest, and will presently, no doubt, figure as
the nominal Princess Serge Galitzin No. 4. taleigh, N. C., com his horse. ord, which as H. A. James, v, Pa., would set drunk at hey have had wn, and Har-om.



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Book larnin' is a bully thing for the chap what's got the brains
An' the common sense to know it, but it isn'

An' chink an' time it takes to get it, if a man don't know the way Te keep it in its proper place, an' use it where

My brother had a youngster as wuz allus goin' to

He went clean through the college an' come out

e could reel off furin' languages an' talk uv lands an' law, But when it comes to workin' he wuzent worth a straw,

He got an idee in his hed that work was a dis grace; The law, he said, was his perfesh, so he ups and

In a city lawyer's office, an' began his legal That landed him in just one year within his

father's doors.

'He's livin' with his father now, an' the time ar money spent Fer to git his education hasn't panned out worth

It was castin' on the waters bread that's never yet returned, For there's nary a single blessin' come from all

that stuff he learned. But not a speck of larnin' had his younger

\*Cept a term or so one winter at the school house

An' he's worth about a dozen uv his wuthless brother's make,

Fer he's jest chock full uv common sense, an

Now of Bill hed had the larnin' as wur in his brother's pate, He'd been a man uv power-maybe Guvner of

But in spite uv all his ignorance he made a good

An' he's got the finest farm in all the country, too, I guess. My idee is that of a boy hain't got no common

sensse,
An' only 'nuff git up about him fer to set round on the fence. It ain't no use to send him off to take a college

For it jest can't make him better, an' it's bound

A FAREWBLL TO LIFE.

" Farewell Life! my senses swim, And the world is growing dim: Thronging shadows cloud the light, Like the advent of the night-Colder, colder, colder still, Upward steals a vapor chill; Strong the earthy odor grows-

I smell the mold above the rose!

Welcome Life! The spirit strives! Strength returns and hope revives Cloudy fears and shapes forlorn Fly like shadows of the morn: O'er the earth there comes a bloom Sunny light for sullen gloom. Warm perfume for vapor cold-I smell the rose above the mold."

Miscellaneous.

FAN.

'Member Charley Lott's wife? Sakes alive, course you don't! It's nigh twenty year sence he brought her hum. Lord, how old Ant Lott stormed. I can see that old woman now, runnin' round to the neigh-

She came through the parstur where I was hayin' with Cy Mullet, on her way over to Mis' Potter's. I hollered out "Ant!"-Lord knows why we all called her ant; she was everything but an ant to folks-"I hear Charley's gone 'n got married."

"Yes." An' to Fan Low?"

"Low enough!" sex the old woman. "Wal, Charley ain't so very high," I answered rather spitefully, for he was the laziest critter I ever seed.

"He's my youngest, the last o' my flock," groaned the old woman; "I'd a worked for him to the eend o' my days; but now!" She shook her fist, an' what atween that fist 'n her tears, I couldn't tell as she was most mad or grieved .-

'Twas mad, though. But it didn't last jong on Charley; it all got spited on poor Fan. Ant was a smart woman, an' jied nothin' better'n to read the papers 'n git inter a discussion. Couldn't she argee, though! The very parson couldn't prove he'd a soul or there was eny heaven or hell. when Ant Lott helt o' him. Yes, ye say true; he did ree'lize he was in a kind o' hell then: Lord, yes! but it wasn't agoin to let on 'twas so! She was sot aginst the gov'ment, 'n s'clety, 'n the church, 'n eddication, 'n fact, 'bout ev'rything goin'. Nothin' was right, 'n she could prove it wasn't. I never knew her to 'low there was but one thing right in the hull 'varsal world, 'n that was God. She hedn't got so low down as to say enything aginst Him. But of she'd ben parfic' herself, she couldn't have sot down no harder on folk's failin's. Ye can 'magine inter what kind o' a neest poor Fan come. Poor Fast! She'd ben a depo' gal, tendin' tables there, 'n her repertation warn't o' the best.

I allers pited them depo' gals. Ef eny o 'em was smilin' 'n kinder decent to a feller, ten to one they was took advantage of Plenty o' men mean enough to try kiss a lic place. I never b'lieved no harm o' Fan. I seed her once slap a feller square in the face | ter!" fur an insultin' word. But folks would have it she warn't all right, fur she's given ter foolin' an' would git pooty highty-tighty now an' then. But, lor! some gals haint no more harm 'n their hearts thet way then a frisky young lamb. It's the same kind o'

Fan hed mighty soft gray eyes, an' when ye looked inter 'em an' saw her red lipe tremblin' 'z if they wanted ter larf right out, 't was as 'freshing a sight as ye'd arsk to see. 'T was a s'prize to ev'rybody when married Charley. He warn't known to ve been waitin' on her. Course his folks all thought she'd drawn the wool over his eyes. Ant was wust of all. But nobody, blind, could help seein' he's dead in love with her. I never see sich a happy look as his'n, weeks arter the marriage, ant's railin's' to the contra's notwithstandin' She began on thet, with a never-to-be-let-up 3n it. Fan-wal, it 'peared not to signify

much to Fan, so long as Charley looked see the fam'bly fust. Get yer things togethhappy. So the two was like a pair of kids a good while arter many a married couple, with somethin' better than a mother-in-law's railin's to begin with, gits marster tired o' themselves.

But 'twarn't in natur that this would last. Charley was lazy as all time, as I said. Ant was right when she said there'd be two to s'port now 'stead o' one. Fan warn't to blame; I happened to know Charley promised all sorts o' fine things, 'specially one she was sot on-thet he'd work hard 'n not off an' on fur a while; but when laziness is love, pooty drillin' as 'tis, is going to blast it

b'lieve in the hull possession of the devil to a' seen ant then an' hear her say, "Sarves her right!"

By and by, Fan was obleeged to give up farm-work; an' though all work was wearyin' to her, she did what she could, 'Twas huckleberry time, an' thet gal picked berries to sell to the neighbors as long as she could get to the parsters. I happened thet summer not to druv with work, an' many a time did I go out an' help that poor gal unbeknownst to ennybody, lettin' her rest what she could under the shade o' the trees.

It got round thet Charley had gone back on his wife. So long as she was well an' lively he could stan' the pressure of his mother's tongue; but with her lookin' feeble gun to take a holt o' things. Before the broke. an' kin' o' sorrowful at him, he begun to feel he'd made a fool o' hisself marryin'. without help. She 'mproved stiddily, an' Just as his mother had dinged at him from in the course o' a couple o' months was betthe fust. He got surly, 'n left off his soft ter'n she'd ben fur a long time. Uncle was ways to Fan. I s'pose them soft ways kind as kind to her, and the little one began caught her. Ever think thet there's no crit- to look heartier. I tell ye what, sir, there's ter to match a lazy man for soft, coddlin' ways? Yet he was allers hard on her. He'd on poor, cast-down critters. have fits o' bein' kind and the poor gal's I didn't durst to go over to see Fan. spirits riz, and she'd look heartier while they larsted. But the way he'd let her posted through uncle, an' never was a man work! How a man with a soul in his bosom could do that! Mebbe he 'lowed his mother's doctrine thet we hadn't souls. The baby come a leetle too soon, as was nateral, but didn't ant's tongue wag then faster than an' ant went round gloryin' in havin' got ever? Hadn't she allers said Charley'd ben rid o' a great nuisance. Wal, a year passed

should leave 'em bag 'n baggage. But the leetle thing didn't live more 'n month. How Fan took on! as ef she'd clean | She looked heartier'n I 'xpected,' cept fur lost ev'ry thing. Aunt didn't scroople to the mournful look in her eyes. She thanked say 'twas a 'spensation to be glad of-ef me fur what I'd done in a way thet nigh folks believed in 'spensations. Fur her part, she thought, the Almighty 'd better business than tendin' to sieh critters as Fan Low. She'd never 'low as Fan's name was

Wal, time went on, an' Fan dragged on miser'ble 'xistence. Charley's fits o' goodness grew skurser 'n skurser. His sulkiness an' his laziness made a team, an' 'twas said that many a time he hinted thet he wished she'd clear out, though he didn't reely say

'Bout ev'ry two years a leetle one wa born, but they all follered the fust, 'eep' one, a weakly mite o' a gal Fan 'bout worshiped. Arter this one grew big enough so sh could leave it, how that woman did work! She never said nothin', but we all knew she was sot on arnin' her livin' 'n Effie's. She went out washin' 'n cleanin' paint, 'n doin' ev'rything that she could hire out to do. She worked in the fields, she picked berries, an' I've met her many a time lugging home dead wood from Mullett's timber, fur he told her Charley might have all he could pick up o' folks? Let a little adversity come, an' minutes, taking care not to raise the teeth there. Sich was the pity of folks fur her they allers was glad to do her a favor. 'Member once helpin' her hum with a sizable log, but I met ant 'fore we got to the farm an' she give me a cut 'bout hangin' round arter married women. She said somethin' wuss to Fan, 'n I hung back from doin' her favors arter that.

Charley never spoke to me decent ag'in-Nothing so mads a man as to do a kindnes to the wife he hates. Hates? Wal, yes; he'd bout come to thet. She prob'ly didn't git a fair word from one year's eend to another But she bore up. Folks said 'twas 'caus she forgot herself workin', but I think 'twa 'cause she was doin' fur Effie 'n him. Yes: she was still thet sot on him; an' he acterly used her money to dress a little sprucer than

ant's means allowed. But a great blow came to poor Fan. Arter she lost her last baby she took siek. She didn't go to bed, as most ailin' women do but tried to help a little here and there though course it didn't 'mount to much But it sorter sarved to ease her mind Months went on an' she didn't grow no

I called in there one day on an arrant for neighbor Mullett. I own I did it more to git possible. Course 1 'xpected nothin' but Charley wal. tants from them. Fan was layin' on the lounge an' ant was putterin' 'bout some cookin' on the stove—porridge fur Fan, I guess, fur 'fore I could tell my arrans she blurted out somethin' 'bout hevin' to slave far low-lived critters. Fan looked like leath. "S'pose ye mean Charley," sex I 'he is 'bout as low-lived as any one I know

runnin' his wife, body 'n soul." I felt that nothin' could make things wus n they was, an' p'raps the truth might wake spark o' human natur in 'em. I knew Charley was listenin' in the next room. "Lord!" cried the old woman, "air en

o' ye neighbors hankerin' arter the wife he's girl out o' brass, 'cause she stan's in a pubgot, or, ruther, who got him? Ye're welcome to her, 'n the sooner ye pack her off the bet-

> room, though he didn't durst to show his shame-faced count'nance to me, "I've come to jest thet conclusion myself."

"What!" cried Fan, startin' and turnin red all over, "do ye say thet, Charles?"

"Yes," drawled Charley, from the nex

"I do?" She looked at me so beseechin', I asked "Can I help ve?" "Let me hear him say it jest once agin.

fust!" She couldn't have prayed him, on her knees, to onsay it, more surely than she did then, by the tremblin' of her voice. It made me shake from head to fut. I pitied her so, in my heart I hoped that Charley, mean as he treated her, would onsay his words. But he didn't.

"I'll say it a dozen times, ef thet'll con vince ye," sez the brute.

Fan riz up. "Where can I go?" sez orter dazed-like.

"I don't b'lieve she'd ever durst to kise

er, 'n ye'll be called fur this arternoon. Cheer up; I promise you 'n Effie'll be looked faintly, said:

arter 'n a way to comfort." "Poor Fan! Do you reely sot by me so? Ant give a scornful sniff, but I 'peared Poor gal!" of to notice it. Fan went slowly on as if o do my biddin'. I did my arrant 's though nothin' 'd hap-

pened, then went away, hopin' with all my might that Charley 'd relent, fur I seed thet twould be nigh like death fur Fan to part with him.

I druy over to an uncle o' mine in th let the old woman s'port 'em. He did work next town, who was a widderer consid'rably wal-to-do in the world, an' who was 'ngrained in the bone, no even a woman's looking fur a housekeeper. I stated the circumstances to him. He 'greed to take Fan ef she could do his work, 'n I 'greed to pay 'Twas a leetle farm where they lived, and fur her board 'n Effie's fur a fortnight, 'n when Fan found Charley slackin' up she sarvant's wages inter the bargain ef he'd turned to an' planted 'n heed. 'Twould a take Fan in an' try 'n see ef she'd be fit to changed the mind of a man who didn't take holt at the eend o' thet time. He 'greed, 'n promised to call hisself thet arter-

> Wal, sir, he found her packed bag 'n bag gage. An ant said to 'em as they druv away, "I ain't a gret han' at quotin' Scriptur', but there's one tex' to fit this case; She went out from amongst us 'cause she

wasn't of us.' "

"The a'fair was the talk o' the town for the nex' week. Ev'rybody prophesied Fan would die. I felt a continooal sinkin' o' my heart, fut I 'xpected each day to hear the wust. 'I felt ez I was sorter to blame for the sep'ration, an' vit it must a' come to that eventooally. But Fan didn't die. At the eend of a weak she kinder picked up an' be fortnight was up she was able to git along nothin' like kindness fur workin' maracles

'cause I feared the talk. I kep' myself gladder'n I to have helped a poor unfortunate.

Charley never neared their premises, no even to see Effie. He lazed 'bout as usual, imposed on? Soon's Fan got well, she an' then I went to see Fan. Couldn't very wal help it then, ye see; out I owned to myself she was pinin' in secret fur Charley. drawed the tears, an' then, would ye b'lieve it? she bust out sobbin' 'n asked arter Charlev, savin' she'd heerd he hedn't ben waal of

I told her I hedn't heerd so, but I'd find out. Thet very day I went over to ant's, an' sure 'nough Charley did seem pooty mis'rable. Said 'twas nothin', guessed he'd kinder run down. 1 sent word to Fan, an' nothin' would suit her but to hear from him ev'ry day. I kep' myself posted, but 'twarn't often I could send her a good word.

Fact was, he was gettin' sicker, an' it looked as if 'twas consumption. Ant was to very slight activity in the ordinary exerabout wild, 'n sent fur all the doctors far an' near; scolded 'em, 'n cried over Charley. All to no good. He fin'ly tak to his bed. Ant fussed over him night 'n day. She'd no time now fur argyments. You'd a special effort well directed will increase thought there's nothin' in the hull world but thet there sick man. She never looked at the papers. No, sir-ree. She hedn't the piece of soft leather-kid or chamois skin 'ponsibility of railin' at the wrongs in the will do-and put the end of it between the and it hit the tree slam, and I saw the wires world now, Did ye ever notice them kind teeth; then chew gently upon it for several oop! the world may go to deestruction fur all they mind An' afore ye'd s'posed nothin'd straighten things 'cep' their waggin' tongues. Charley didn't git no better. One day

him, fell on the stairs, and when she come to found herself on the bottom an' her leg it is immensely effective and will restore t

'Twas hours 'fore any one come to the house an' both she an' Charley was mighty sick arterwards.

Folks proposed Fan should be sent for, but ant wouldn't hear of it. One help arter nother was hired an' then ant began to pick up a leetle. Charley was growin' wuss. The help all turned out miser'ble. At last ant was forced to consent that Fan should be arsked to come. Prob'ly Charley'd been willin' long before ef it hedn't been fur his

Lord! you should a' seen the happiness o' thet woman when she was told as she was wanted. Her eves sparkled 'n she looked fur all the world as she did 'fore she was

I druy her over. I knew 1 shouldn't hev such a chance agin. She acterly larfed on in an edgeways word o' comfort to Fan, if the way, an' said she knew she could nass Ant met her, gruff as ever, but Charley

eried like a baby, an' he said somethin' low down to her, but I knew 'bout what it was, jedgin' by her looks.

Was I glad she come back, do ye ask? Wal, sir, I orter hev, of I was enythin' of a

The way that woman nussed 'em? Night an' day, day an' night, up-stairs an' downstairs, trudgin' to town an' back; she grudged enythin' other folks could do, an' othin' seemed to tire her. But she couldn't ouss Charley walt no, sir, 'N less than three months we looked ev'ry day to hear he's gone. But nobody could make Fan b'lieve the truth. An' when he did die, she jest went out of her head fur awhile.

Ant got so as she could limp 'round, but, bein' old, she couldn't be 'xpected to 'cooperate like young folks. She never got the proper use of her leg agin. Course she was feeble an' a sort o' burden; an' I think thet was what called Fan back to herself.

She tak to waitin' on the old woman with double care, an' she seem to find more happiness 'n thet then 'n tendin' to Effie. She cterly seemed to live 'n breathe in ant, an' when she wasn't doin' fur her seemed kinder lost. Ant never got fully over her hate o' Fan till then; but, seein' what she was to the poor woman, ant quite broke down.

I happen to drop in once, an' see a sight as I shan't never forgit. The old woman hed hed a sort o' faintin' fit, an' Fan was tryin' to bring her to. She thought she was dead, an' the poor critter's tears streamed like a brook, an' she was a kissin', an' huggin' her, an' cryin'.

"Oh, don't die! don't die!"

the old woman afore. That seemed to revive THE TELEGRAPHIC ant. She looked up, and, smilin' kind o'

Then Fan said, kinder timid-like, as how the new engine "59" was completed and she was glad she wasn't goin' to leave her placed on the road, John was given charge as Charley did. Ant seemed to be thinkpreferment. At one of the stations there in'; then she drawed herself up straighter an' sez she-an' 1 knew how hard it come fur was a young girl, a telegraph operator, be her to say it-

"Fan, I've been orful mean on ye; but, please the Lord, I'll make it up what I can afore I die."

Then she drew Fan's face down to hern 'n kissed it. Poor Fan! She larfed 'n cried both to once; an' I felt so mean, seein' her takin' on so, I slunk away.

The nex' day, as I happen to know, ant called in a lawyer, an' she made her will. She owned her little place clear, and hed a few hundred dollars 'n the bank. She willed all to her "dear an' honored darter Fan." Fan didn't know of it then; but she was satisfied with what the old woman had said. No two people ever lived fur one another as hem two people did. But ant was failin', an' at the end o' a year she died.

Fan bore up pooty well. Folks said 'twas cause she felt she had done her dooty, but I know 'twas cause she had won thet old woman's love. Tell ve what, sir, 'tis love thet does the business, ev'ry time, 'n this warld. Mighty wal as the will did fur her, it couldn't give the satisfaction thet did. Course the rest of ant's flock-they was six or seven on 'em-tried to dispute the will, but 'twas fixed up tight 'n couldn't be

Nothin' like a gray-eyed woman fur stickin' to them she's fond of! Never married arter, do ye ask? Course not! Who do ye 'pose she'd a married?—N. Y. News.

Wrinkles.

Wrinkles are the bete noir of ladles who have lost the freshness of youth, and the eminine world has long sought some harmless means of eradicating them. The salad Kate found an opportunity to acquaint John mixer proposes to reveal the secret of their prevention and win enduring fame. Wrinktime had found an abandoned wire which es are due to the gradual wearing away of ran for a long distance close by the track flesh underneath the cuticle. Why does it and which she proposed to use for carrying wear away? Because the facial muscles have either too little or the wrong kind of exercise. It will be observed that wrinkles usually take a downward course. This is due to the wrong kind of exercise. What exercise? Why the washing and the wiping of the face, to be sure. Reverse the process, and instead of rubbing the face down n washing and wiping, always rub upward, This will have the effect of counteracting the tendency of the flesh to depart from under the cuticle and will keep the face free from wrinkles. It is rather an awkward habit to acquire at first, but persever ance will make it second nature and the result is worth many pains. This exercise is designed particularly for the benefit of the eyes and the upper portion of the cheeks. Then, for the middle and lower portion of the face, where hollowness rather than wrinkles is often noted, another plan must be taken. The facial muscles are subjected tions of eating and talking. To fill the cheeks out plump and round it is necessary to develop the muscles there. These muscles are very slight at the best, and any them in capacity and size. An excellent exercise for this purpose is this:-Take a from the leather. If the teeth are raised i will bring into play only the ordinary muscles of mastication, whereas the purpose is to develop those that are seldom used. One who tries this method will find the cheek ant, in goin' down cellar fur somethin' fur going through a queer action that is any-

convinced .- Toledo Blade.

Zalinski's Destructive War Missile

the lower bay till it fell into the waves and

raised a crystal column of water 150 feet

into the air. That arrow was a dynamite

shell, and it will make navies obsolete. If

is now to gunpowder. A hundred military

and naval men met at Fort Lafayette, a red

brick cheese box without garrison or guns,

Hamilton shore, and watched the experi

ments with the dynamite gun. It was 6

feet long and about as thick as a thin gas

tances of from one to three miles. General

experiments a great success. A new Gov-

dynamite guns 40 feet long. One of them

and live at home, wherever they are located

All can do the work. Capital not required

Hallett & Co. will start you. Grand success

Mr. Faraway, just returned from China

sheolutely sure. Write at once and see.

Browning, Mr. Faraway?

understand it themselves.

bounds to the square inch.

smiles and white steam. So the lovers met each day, and none knew how she was made aware of his ap proach with such absolute certainty thing but graceful and pretty; nevertheless Science applied to love, or rather love ap plied to science, can move the world. its youthful plumpness even the most hollow Two weeks passed, and then there sud cheek. Try it faithfully and you will be lenly arrived at the station, late one even

charm."

ing, a special with the directors' car attach ed. The honorable directors were hungry -they always are-and would nause or their journey and take a cup of tea and a The New York Star, in alluding to Lieubit of supper. The honorables and their enant Zalinski's new deadly missle of war. wives and children filled the station, and says: Any one loitering along the high bluff he place put on quite a gala aspect. As at Fort Hamilton recently might have seen for Kate, she demurely sat in her den, book an arrow sailing through the clear sky. It in hand, and over its unread pages admired looked like a shaft from an ancient crossthe gay party in the brightly lighted waitow, and one might follow it for three miles in its majestic course a thousand feet above

Suddenly, with furious rattle, her electric bell sprang into noisy life. Every spark of color left her face, and her book fell with dusty slam to the floor. What was it? What did it mean? Who rang it? With affrightit had struck a ten-thousand-ton iron-clad t would have crushed in the vessel's side, ed face she burst from her office and rushed through the astonished people and out dislocated the machinery, and killed every upon the snow-covered platform. There man aboard, either by its explosion or its stood the directors' train upon the track of concussion. What gunpowder was to Robin Hood's arrow Lieutenant Zalinski's arrow the on-coming train.

"The conductor! Where is he? Oh, sir Start! Start! Get to the siding! The exress is coming."

With a cry she snatched a lantern from on a little islet 100 yards from the Fort orakeman's hand, and in a flash was gone They saw her light pitching and dancing through the darkness, and they were lost in ronder and amazement. The girl is crazy pipe, having an 81/4-inch bore. Four cart-No train is due now! There can be no danridges weighing 150 pounds each, and carryger. She must being 50 pounds of dynamite, were fired dis-

Ah! that horrible whistle. Such a wild shriek on a winter's night! The men sprang Schofield, who was present, pronounced the to the train, and the women and children fled in frantic terror in every direction. ernment cruiser is to be armed with four "Run for your lives:" screamed the con

will fire four hundred pounds of dynamite "There's a smash up coming!" at a shot. The gun was fired with com-

A short sharp scream from the whistle pressed air, the pressure used being 1,000 The headlight gleamed on the snow covered track, and there was a mad rush of sliding wheels and the gigantic engine roared like a demon. The great "59" slowly drew near and stopped in the woods. A hundred heads who are willing to work for the reward of looked out, and a stalwart figure leaped success. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, will down from the engine and ran into the that either sex, young or old, can do at bright of the headlight. profit of from \$5 to \$35 per day, and upwards

· Katel" "Oh! John, I\_"

She fell into his arms senseless and white and the lantern dropped from her nerveles

They took her up tenderly and bore her in MISS BRANBREAD-Do you understan to the station house and laid her on the sofa in the "ladies' room." With hushed voices they gathered round to offer aid and com Who was she? How did she save the I didn't spend more than a year or two in train? How did she know of its approach? the hill districts, and the dialect there is very different from that of the coast; in fact, a "She is my daughter," said the old sta great many of the natives can't more than

tion master. "She tends the telegraph." The president of the railroad, in his gold day for Grant to accept the invitations he

SIGNAL lady in silk and satin pillowed Kate's head on her breast. They all gathered near to John Mills, the hero of this sketch, was see if she revived. She opened her eyes a railroad engineer, and had been for a and gazed about dreamily, as if in search of long time in the company's employ. When

"Do you wish anything, my dear?" said of it, and he evinced a natural pride in his the President, taking her hand.

ween whom and the engineer there had

sprung up a warm attachment, and when-

ever "59" came along. Kate generally man-

aged to be at the door and exchange signals

with her lover. One day the train was de\_

tained at the station, and the locomotive

detached and sent up the road to do addi

tional work, and Kate went along for a ride.

As she listened to the sharp, shrill notes of

the whistle, it occurred to her that she

might teach John to sound her name in the

Morse telegraphic characters, so that she

could distinguish his signal from that of the

other engines, whenever his train approach

and near the whistle shricked K-a-t-e, until

platform, she overheard a conversation be-

tween two young men, and learned that

they understood the signal and were laugh

ingly wondering who Kate could be. Their

neans of communication having been dis.

covered, they were obliged to discontinue

t. In the meantime Kate had, by means

of the telegraph, made the acquaintance of

a young lady, in a distant city; but whom

she had never seen, and to her she made

known the fact that the secret had been dis-

covered. Then her friend suggested a plan

as brilliant as it was ingenious. It was

simply to arrange a means of telegraphic

communication between the approaching

train and the station, so as to ring a bell

hidden away in the closet in Kate's office,

engine "59" being the only one provided

with means of completing the circuit, which

was done by laying the poker upon the ten

der-brake so as to touch the wire in passing

with the proposed plan, and in the mean

out her purpose. Thanksgiving day came

holiday, he and Kate went bravely to work,

and before the day had ended the task was

a complete success. The dramatic finale of

their love episode is told in the following:

It was singular how absent-minded and

nattentive the operator was on the day that

the great scientific enterprise was finished

No wonder she was disturbed. Would the

new line work? Would her little battery be

strong enough for such a great circuit?

Would John be able to close it? The peo-

Suddenly, with startling distinctness, the

bell rang clear and loud in the echoing room

With a cry of delight she put on her dainty

hat and ran in haste out upon the platform.

The whistle broke loud and clear on the

cool, crisp air, and "59" appeared round

the curve in the woods. The splendid mon

ster slid swiftly up to her feet and paused.

"Perfect, John! Perfect! It works to

With a spring she reached the cab and sa

"Blessed if I could tell what he was go

ng to do," said the fireman. "He told me

about it. Awful bright idea! You see, he

laid the poker on the tender-brake there.

groaned and slowly departed, while Kate

stood on the platform, her face wreathed in

lown on the fireman's seat.

touch. It was just prime!"

The

ple began to assemble for the train.

elock pointed to the hour for its arrival.

seon after, and John fortunately having

"Some water, if you please, sir: and want-I want-"

"Are you looking for any one, Miss?" "Yes-no-it is no matter. Thank you ma'am, I feel better. I sprained my foot on the sleeper when I ran down the track. It is not severe, and I'll sit up."

They were greatly pleased to see her re cover, a quiet buzz of conversation filled the room. How did she know it? How could ment and disgust of the committee, the she tell the special was chasing us? Good heavens! If she had not known it, what an awful loss of life there would have been. It was very careless in the superintendent to follow our train in such a reckless manner. "You feel better, my dear," said the ed. The plan worked to a charm, and far President.

"Yes, sir, thank you. I'm sure I'm one, day, as the operator stepped on the thankful. I knew John-1 mean the engine was coming."

"You cannot be more grateful than w are to you for averting such a disastrous collision. "I'm sure, 1 am pleased, sir. 1 never

She paused abruptly. "What telegraph?" "I'd rather not tell, sir."

hought the telegraph-"

"But you will tell us how you knew the angina was coming9" "Must you know?" "We ought to know in order to reward

you properly." She put out her hand in a gesture of refusal, and was silent. The President and directors consulted together, and two of them came to her and briefly said they would be glad to know how she had been made aware

of the approaching danger. "Well, sir, if John is willing, I will tell you all." John Mills, the engineer, was so hard to relinquish, as this, the one pascalled, and he came in, cap in hand, and the entire company gathered round in the hours! greatest eagerness.

Without the slightest affectation, she put her hand on John's grimy arm, and said: "Shall I tell them, John? They wish to know about it. It saved their lives, they

"And mine, too," said John, reverently. "You had best tell them, or let me." She sat down again, and then and there John explained how the open circuit line

bad been built, how it was used, and frank-

ly told why it had been erected. Never did story create profounder sensation. The gentlemen shook hands with him, and the President actually kissed her for the company. A real corporation kiss, long and hearty. The ladies fell upon her neck, and actually cried over the splendid girl. Even the children pulled her dress, and put up their arms about her neck, and kissed away the happy tears that covered her cheeks.

Poor child! She was covered with confusion, and knew not what to say or do, and looked imploringly to John. He drew near and proudly took her hand in his, and she brushed away the tears and smiled. The gentlemen suddenly seemed to have

found something vastly interesting to talk about, for they gathered in a knot in the corner of the room. Presently the President said aloud:

"Gentlemen and directors, you must pardon me, and I trust the ladies will do the same, if I call you to order for a brief mat.

There was a sudden hush, and the room, now packed to suffocation, was painfully

"The Secretary will please take minutes of this meeting."

The Secretary sat down at Kate's desk. and there was a little pause.

'Mr. President!" Every eye was turned to a corner where a gray-haired gentleman had mounted a chair.

Mr. President!" "Mr. Graves, director for the State, gen tlemen."

"I beg leave, sir, to offer a resolution." Then he began to read from a slip of

"Whereas, John Mills, engineer of gine number '59,' of this railway line, erected a private telegraph; and, whereas he, with the assistance of the telegraph operator of this station (I leave a blank for her name), used the said line without the consent of this company, and for other than railway business; "It is resolved that he be suspended per-

manently from his position as engineer and that the said operator be requested to resign\_" A murmur of disapprobation filled the room, but the President commanded silence,

and the State Director went on. "-resign her place. "It is further resolved, and is hereby ordered, that the said John Mills be and is ap-

pointed chief engineer of the new repair shops at Slawson." A tremendous cheer broke from the com pany, and the resolution was passed with

shout of assent.

How it all ended they never knew. It ing. With many hand-shakings for John, burst into tears. and hearty kisses for Kate, and a round of Just at this juncture there came up a dude parting cheers for the two, the train had of the most extravagant type; an exquisite sped away. The idlers had dispersed, and fellow, with quite an English Derby hat, none lingered about the abandoned station you know, straight-brimmed and low in the save the lovers. "59" would stay that crown; spotless light fawn-colored overcoat; night on the siding, and they had walked pearly-gray kids; nicely bagging trowsers up the track to bid it a long farewell.

For a few moments they stood in the glow of the great lamp, and then be quietly level in one hand, a big cane. It seemed put it out, and left the giant to breathe away its fiery life in gentle clouds of white steam. As for the lovers, they had no need of its light. The winter's stars shone upon them, and the calm cold night seemed a paradise below. - Woman's Magazine.

General Grant Refused Wine.

Let us take a few facts: When traveling n India he was surrounded with social customs, to disregard which required the strongest will and the firmest purpose. Not a few foreign residents in the East are hard drinkers. There were not hours enough in the

bowed spectacles, drew near. One grand | received. To be courteous, he not infra quently accepted invitations to half a dozen tiffins on the same day, at each one of which he would remain a few moments, until the last one had been reached. At a these gatherings, wine and liquors with freely used. He became so thoroughly d's gusted with the custom that on his retuin to his hotel, he said to his wife: "Julia, do not intend to take another glass of win to please anybody." That was in 1878, at d from that time forward to Mount McGregor his temperance habits were above suspicion

From Calcutta he went to Burmah. The eception committee furnished large baskets of champagne and liquors. These were sub ject to Grant's orders. To the disappoint baskets were not opened. Surprise was expressed; but Grant simply said: "Gentle men, I do not wish anything to drink" and the baskets were returned unopened to Calcutta. I received accounts of this incident from Gen. Litchfield, late Consu General to India, and from Mrs. Grant

After Grant reached California, his old friends were the witness of this new proof of his personal decision. While in the city of Mexico his enthusiastic admirers invited him to what is called "a wine dinner." Bishop Harris was present, and he inform ed me that Gen. Grant deliberately turned his glasses upside down .- The Rev. Dr. John P. Neroman, in The American Maga

A Resolute Baby From the time that he was six weeks old

his thumb was hardly ever out of his mouth for an hour. It was only in that way he could drop off to sleep. His instant response to a caress, even when a mere infant was to nestle down with his cheek against the beloved face and slip his thumb into his mouth. Many times a day he would seem to fall into a reverie in that position. What single diversion or passion in the complex life of an adult could be so indispensable, time, the one employment of the baby's idle

Scores of friends have said, "You must break it up. The longer you wait the harder the fight will be." Only one method was ever suggested to us-to put something so disgusting or so bitter upon the thumb that it would be unendurable to him, and to persist in this treatment until the association with the thumb was only one of aversion, not of comfort. This was actually tried on a little kinswoman of his who bites her nails, but the soft-hearted grandsire applying the aloes could not refrain from assuring her it was "nice," and pretending to taste it. So she accepts it as a treat, licks it off. and begs for more. Now assafeetida is call-

ed for. The week after Max was two years old his mother, to prepare him for what seemed the inevitable treatment, talked with him long and earnestly, showing him the calloused, distorted little thumb, so helpless to resist his cruel treatment; telling him that he was pushing his dear little teeth also out of place, and assuring him that it was making her very unhappy. So completely were we under the influence of all the more experienced parents of our acquaintance that we had no thought of more than a momen-

tary effect from these words. For the next day or two he was unaccountably irritable, and at night especially he tossed and fretted for hours instead of lapsing off at once into peaceful slumbers as before. Once when his mother stepped in to soothe him she was greeted with an angry, "Mamma, go 'way! Don't want mamma Want kick mamma!" Presently we real ized what a struggle was being fought through. From that day he never again in his waking hours put the thumb inside his mouth, nor even alluded to it, except to ask sympathy for the "poo 'ittle so fium!" A week or so later, when he spent the day with some intimate friends, they were astonished to see him many times raise his hand with the gesture which had become involuntary, bethink himself in season, and with an effort lower it again. After a few days he was as affectionate and full of delight as ever, but for weeks he could fall asleep only after a long, wearisome struggle. Several times in this month (January, 1887) we have found that long after falling asleep, say ten or eleven in the evening, his thumb has slipped in. This shows how strong the habit had grown. And yet when aroused in the effort to draw it out he repels with an indignant "No!" round-mouthed and wideeyed, the charge of ever once returning to

Was not that a successful appeal to higher motive than disgust? Will not the success of that first great effort help the growth of the queen of all virtues, Sophrosyne-self-control?-Babyhood.

the old habit.

A Manly Dude.

The listener observed [the other morning] a printer's boy who had trundled an overoaded wheelbarrow into Cornhill, over the street pavement and had essayed to get it up from the gutter upon the side-walk The barrow was laden with unbound books, evidently on their way to one of the bookbinderies on that street. It was a very big barrow and a very small boy; and when the seemed like a dream, and they could not little fellow attempted to get his load upon believe it true till they stood alone in the the curbstone, he was quite unable to do i winter's night on the track beside that glo- Here he had struggled, it seemed, until he rious "59." The few cars the engine had had become quite discouraged, and, seeing brought up had been joined to the train, a little crowd gathering to look at his vain and "59" had been rolled out on the sid- efforts to move his stalled vehicle, the boy

> with the crease down the sides; pointed shoes with gaiters over them; and carried to take this exquisite specimen but an instant to take in the situation. Then he stepped up to the curbstone in front of the wheelbarrow, daintily and deftly removed his kid gloves, gave them and the cane to the boy to hold, seized the dirty wheel of the barrow with both hands, and lifting it clear of the gutter, set it fairly upon the sidewalk.

"Now, my little man, give me the stick and the gloves, and then you can trot along with it, don't you know!" said the dude to the boy, who, though looking grateful, put his hands to the barrow, after he had hand-

The game A darling Her cheek It was my of heart To Beatric Was wha The trump To take 1 And this I She smiled I knew s And so, qui

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Then will My mean The pink to Then o'er h A Canadia o the Toron ther anima play 'possi As we we not a ripple as a chirp of liness of app denly raised ure. We s and he, with gun and poin

> " No," he mink. It ill he gets to with its hea edge of the b port, a puff o cleared away the water. "Well, tha aid Meyers, ville, as he

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"Is it a mi

larger than I prime yethough. Still olor—fur sho "He'll be y will be worth "Not at al man quickly. and a pair of nim. Give hi "No," said Here goes! T he otter skin-At this mon prang over t ight, leaving

at each oth ces of grass "He wasn't ment's siler "No," said 'All right," paddle: leyers." "IW She said she me to enjoy bout. I wond wealthy, she thing that any verything she make a great m mbroider a ha can make a cra who can buy a

she can play orseback. Bu chop in the cor of beef for roas reads books a There's no ear the world can't is busy. She s self; she finds able. She has self, and yet sl she thinks that Look here: did himself? It is life in the way those amuseme to the female walks and dan man having fu to have is only

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city twenty-fiv spence, the f story of Sam ( orated campaig to Turkey bea trict which the for the express out of Congres Hill was she and the latter in German Toy passed a very German Repub side the road. come around th

pany with Mr.

"I will intre

The game was euchre, and we two Were partners, Beatrice and I. a darling maid: the roses' hue Her cheeks were, and her eyes of blue Were clearer than the sky.

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It was my deal: the trump, the jack of hearts; one look I send To Beatrice; she sends one back; That of trump cards she had a lack Was what I thought it meant.

The trump was passed; I was not slow To take it when my cards I'd scanned Il take your highest trump, although-And this I whipered very low-

d like to take your hand! she smiled; bright pink her cheeks becameknew she saw my little fun : int she was new unto the game, and so, quite puzzled, did exclaim ! f hearts I have but one."

Then will you give me that?" I said My meaning quickly she inferred; The pink turned into deepest red, Then o'er her face a wee smile spread-A low, faint "Yes" I heard! -Henry Talcott Mills.

#### Sold by an Otter.

A Canadian prospector tells the following the Toronto Globe, from which it appears ther animals than the coon know how to

As we were going along smoothly with not a ripple on the water, and not as much as a chirp of a bird to disturb the calm loneiness of approaching evening, Goque suddenly raised his paddle with a warning gest-We stopped paddling immediately and he, without the least noise, lifted the gun and pointed it at a small-looking aninal which was swimming across the stream ahead of the canoe.

"Is it a mink?" I whispered to Mevers. "No." he returned. "It's too large for mink. It's a small otter, Wait, Goque, ill he gets to shore, and then let him have

Goque waited till the animal's forelegs, with its head and shoulders, were on the edge of the bank. There was a flash, a report, a puff of smoke—and when the puff leared away the otter lay dead, belly up, in

Well, that's something worth killing," said Meyers, who keeps a fur store in Belleville, as he looked at the dead swimmer with the eve of a connoisseur. "Ha! he's larger than I thought-very fair pelt-hardprime yet-would have been next month ngh. Still, he's very fair. Dark-good olor-fur short. He'll make up well." "He'll be yours, Meyers," said I. "He will be worth more to you than to any of

Not at all-not at all," said the little man quickly. "He'd make you a fine cap im. Give him to Goque."

'No," said Goque. "Draw lots for him. Here goes! The shortest piece of grass gets e otter skin--,

At this moment the dead otter suddenly grang over the canoe and dived out of ight, leaving the three of us gazing blankat each other with Goque's three little eces of grass still in his hand.

"He wasn't dead at all," said I, after a

"No," said Meyers: "only stunned." "All right," said Goque, as he resumed paddle; "You can have him, Mr.

#### "I Wish I Was a Man!"

t I wonder what she had to do. She wealthy, she is unmarried, she has everyning that anybody can want. She buys can make a crazy quilt for somebody else, who can buy a handsomer one at the store. rseback. But she doesn't know a mutton hop in the conglomerate shape or a piece f beef for roasting when she sees it. She eads books and she goes to the theater. There's no earthly thing for her to do that the world can't go on without, and yet she busy. She says she does not enjoy herelf; she finds life flat, stale and unprofitable. She has nothing to do but amuse herself, and yet she wants to be a man because he thinks that's precisely what a man does. Look here; did you ever see a man enjoying life in the way of amusement. I don't mean ose amusements which are equally open o the female sex-music and books, and walks and dancing and conversation. A man having fun that is not given to ladies have is only amusing because it raises the llow who is looking on sober so much

igher in his own esteem. When a man gets very full and takes you side and tells you that he likes you, when he likes anybody as he likes you he likes em, and begins to confide in you all sorts incoherent secrets that are not of the faintest consequence, he is funny. When a man tells you he has had a good time, a vely time, ask him what he did, and you'll ind he has forgotten everything that hapim too big for any hat in the town. Now, has is of that kind. All the other pleasures calculations of the philosophy the bes, authorities have printed on human nature if the ladies want to change places when a

### Sam Cox on the Stump.

While riding about Springfield in comany with Mr. Hill, who was Mayor of that city twenty-five years ago, and Mr. George pence, the former told a characteristic story of Sam Cox connected with the celebrated campaign in which the ex-minister to Turkey beat Sam Shellabarger in a disrict which the Republican Legislature made for the express purpose of keeping Sunset out of Congress.

have a chat with him, but don't introduce

Presently the farmer came round and halted his team rather reluctantly. "I haven't time to talk with you," said

he, "this plowing must be done." "That is all right," said Hill, jumping out of the buggy. "My friend here would like to talk with you, and as I was raised on a farm I will plow while you talk." With that Hill "geed-up" the team and eft Cox and the farmer talking.

"When I got around the twenty-acre field," said Hill, "I found Sam and the farmer down in a fence corner playing seven-up, with a half-emptied bottle of whisky between them."

Hill plowed several rounds and the game kept up. The German won every time and saw a prosperous business man part his hair was in high glee, and pronounced Sam one in the middle. No, he gives it a fine roll off of the best fellows in the world, only he the forehead, and oftentimes parts it down didn't know how to play seven-up. Finally the back and turns it toward his ears. Did

"Are you going over to the meeting tonight to hear this man Cox make a speech?" "No; I won't go near him."

"Why?" "Because he's a butternut secech and a

rascal and I don't want to hear him. I'd sooner play seven-up and drink with a gentleman like you than listen to any rascally butternut make a speech."

"You are a man after my own heart," exclaimed Sam, grasping his hand. "That girl he meets, or he can have it cut close suits me; but come over anyhow and we will and just leave a little curl to show what have some fun with the rascals, and then pretty hair he had. Just look at the young we will play a few more games of seven-up man at your left; he wants to look handfor the drinks."

agreed to go.

He was on hand early, seeking eagerly in fully poor taste. the outskirts of the crowd for his friend of the fence corner, but didn't see him until he came onto the stand and was introduced his hair over the brow and brushes each as the Hon. S. S. Cox.

The old fellow was really paralyzed, but listened to the speech throughout, and then made his way on to the stand.

"I want to apologize to you." "What for?" inquired Sam.

"For abusing you; and I want to say-"Don't mention it." "Well, I want to say, Mr. Cox, that 1

m going to vote for you and my three boys will do the same." "Shall we go and have another game of even-up?"

"No, but you come to my house sometime and stay a week, and I'll play with you every day."

That old German neglected his plowing, or turned it over to his boys, and went over Clark County whooping it up for Sam, and was instrumental in securing over 100 of the 2,500 majority by which he was elected and a pair of cuffs-um! Or Goque shot in a district that was Republican by 4,500. Cincinnati Enquirer.

Death of a Pioneer Who Thought it

Was no Sin to Kill Indians. Old "Tule Dad," a remarkable old mounthunters and Indian fighters of the Sierras. crossed over to the golden shore about ten days ago at Jess Valley, Modoc County, California. He had reached the great age of 103 years, and died at last with mind unfornia.

"Tule Dad" is remembered by a number dian-fighting to gold digging.

A story is told of him which will bear remento River, above Marysville, the Fourth of July, concluded to celebrate the day. Genoa, he didn't know which. She solved They began firing guns and pistols, and for the difficulty by making four copies of the an hour or two kept up a lively fusillade.

down on the waters of the river. As these men swimming across the stream with their clothing and guns on their heads. As soon right down and wrote her a short note, imself? It is the most pitiable thing in of the party on the shore the leader of them her that a woman who hadn't any more consung out: "Whar's the war?"

That was old Tule Dad. He was then 66 years of age, and was able to outswim even the youngest and strongest of his companions; particularly when he thought there was a chance for a bout with the reds. Such fights he looked upon as regular, legitimate "war."

He and a party of Missouri friends had, t seems, been duck-hunting on the opposite shore among the tules, and hearing the firing imagined that an Indian fight was going on. They therefore swam the river in order to take a hand in the fun.

The man's right name was Samuel K. Matney. He never married, and the reason pened, and only thinks that he must have he gave for it was that he could not "split had a good time, because he's got a head on him too hig for any bet in the town. Now the said the women always sang out that in enormous proportion of the fun a man they "wanted an armful of wood in just half a minute." Half a minute, he said, was around him year by year, while she lived on, he knows in life he enjoys in the society of too short a time for him. The old gentlehis lady friends, and it will upset all the man was conscious to the last, and was aware that his end was approaching. A few hours before his death he talked with Hindoo's Mode of Reaping and Cleanthose about him; he told them that his race man's trying to get them to fall in love with was nearly ended, but said he was ready to go, and remarked: "I haven't been a very bad man. I never did anything worse than kill Indians, and I don't believe that will be held against me. I had to do it." The fact is that the old fellow had really no compunction in regard to shooting Indians. He got over that when a trapper, and finally thought that in wiping the heathen off the

#### vice. - Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise. Giddy Lady-Killers.

face of the earth he was doing God a ser-

Hill was showing Cox over the county, and the latter was to speak some place out in German Township. On the way out they passed a very prominent and influential German Republican who was plowing along-side the road. They waited for him to come around the "land," and Hill said to Cox:

"I will introduce you to him."

"Look about you," said a young lady at the at the whole the cattle after the other evening, "and note the little things that many of the young men in the wheat is separated. Englishmen have the audience have done to make themselves the the whole is separated. Englishmen have introduced threshing machines, but the Hindoos will have none of them. They discern the extra twirl that has been given many straggling mustaches and the peculiar twist where the hair is parted? Can't you trace the course of the fluffy powder-puff over their faces? O! I presume not," she introduced threshing machines, but the Hindoos will have none of them. They think their cattle would not eat the straw because it breaks it instead of tramping it flat. They clean their wheat by holding it up in the wind in a scoop made of reeds, or, if the wind is not blowing, two Hindoos make wind by waving a blanket, while a hird dribbles the grain from the scoop. "Look about you," said a young lady at

"Don't do it," said Cox. "We will continued, "such little foibles are only noticed by the ladies."

The evidences of the truths the young lady had spoken were apparent, and more particularly noticeable in the way the hair was combed by the different young men.

"Just notice that blonde young man with the yellow kids," said the young lady. "How many times do you suppose he consulted his barber about the curl on his forehead? Why, I'll wager a box of caramels the house is of the arrangement of her hair."

the hands," she continued after a moment's pause, "you can learn more about a man from studying the manner in which he parts his hair than any other way. You never you ever see a young man of a poetic or sentimental disposition with his hair plastered down on his forehead? No, he will brush Byronic look, even if he does part it in the

"The young man who wants to look handsome wears his hair in the way that is most becoming. If his hair curls, he can arrange it to fall in the prettiest of crispy little ringlets that will be the despair of every some, and has parted his blonde curls in The proposition suited the farmer and he the way he thinks most becoming, but," she whispered confidentially, "he has aw-

"Then there is the yourg man with hair as straight as the path of duty. He divides side in a symmetrical fashion. Then there is a man over there who don't think of his hair, and brushes it back just as his mamma did when he was a boy. Now," she continued, "you can see that what I have said is true, and you can reflect and let the ladies have a rest."

She Wrote Three Too Many Letters. Brander Mathews in the Princeton Re view: "Did you ever hear about the girl in Maine who wrote her lover a quadruple temperance letter?" We expressed our ignor-

ance of the anecdote.

"' Tisn't much of a story," said our friend Brown, "but it shows what queer things a girl will do sometimes. Well, down at Casco, in Maine, there is a young fellow who had worked his way up from before the mast until he was a Captain of a new ship, and part owner, too. Then he asked his girl to marry him, and she took him. The first cruise of the new ship was to be the young skipper's last voyage, for he'd had an offer of a partnership. After he had been gone about a week the girl got over the sorrow of parting and begun to ain man who early made a name among the take stock of his character. He was good, healthy, intelligent, long-headed, and keen witted. She had every chance of happiness with such a husband. So far as she could see he hadn't a fault. It was true that some times he went on a "tear" when he came impaired and vigorous as when he had but off a cruise. The more she thought about just passed his half-century mark. "Tule this the more she feared this might grow to Dad" was born somewhere in Missouri at be a habit and land him in a drunkard's the time St. Louis was the headquarters of grave. You see she got morbid about the several big fur-trading companies. It was one possible speck. At last she sat down She said she was very busy and had no by enlisting as a hunter with one of these and wrote him a letter, telling him just how time to enjoy herself, and she wished she that he found his way through the Rockies she felt, and begging him by the love he were a man. I wonder what she was busy and eventually across the Sierras into Cali bore her not to touch another drop, above all to rush bareheaded out of the house and of old Californians who are now on the better-merely writing it had relieved her erything she needs. She knows how to Comstock. They looked upon him as being mind. But she didn't know where to adake a great many useless things. She can a wonderful old man in the "days of forty-dress it. It was too late to reach her lover broider a handkerchief for a man. She nine," when gold was first discovered. He at Liverpool, which was the first port the was a man who preferred hunting and In- new ship was bound for, and it was quite uncertain where he would go next. He had told her that his course depended entirely peating. In the early days some men who on freights, and on the advices he should get were camped on the banks of the Sacra- in Liverpool, and that he might go to Havre, or to Bordeaux, or to Marseilles, or to letter and sending one to each port. Now, Presently their attention was attracted to it so happened that her lover sailed from half a dozen black objects bobbing up and Liverpool for Havre, and from Marseilles to Genoa; and he got all four copies of that letobjects drew nearer they were seen to be ter. And when he read the fourth copy he was just too mad to hold in, and so he sat

> had better be released from the obligation of marrying him." We inquired whether this lovers' quarrel had not been mended when the sailor came

fidence in a man than to treat him that way

"He wasn't that kind of man at all," answered our friend Brown. "If he was set, he was set. When he got back from the cruise he didn't go on a spree. I believe he never touched another drop of liquor. But he never went to see the girl. He sold out his share in the ship and accepted the partnership, and, in less than two years, he married the senior partner's daughter About that time an old aunt of his wife's died, and left her the house next door to the Captain's first girl, and they set up housekeeping there, right under that girl's eyes, and she's seen his family growing up a little old maid, all alone by herself. Women are kittle cattle, aren't they?"

ing Grain. The Milling World tells its readers how the Hindoo reaps with an iron blade, six inches long, an inch wide, and curved like a sickle, costing him four cents. He sqats on his heels, cuts a handful, lays it down, and without rising off his heels waddles forward and cuts another. In twelve days he cuts an acre, and receives five cents a day, boarding himself. When he wants to thresh his grain, he drives a stake in the ground, spreads his grain around it, ties a rope to his bull's horns and then to the stake, and drives him around and around till the straw is tramped very fine into what they call

VARIETIES.

FIXED!-An English traveler who had often heard that the Venetian gondollers were remarkable for their perfect acquaintance with every building and locality, however obscure, in their heautiful city, determined to put their knowledge to the test, and with this view stepped into a gondola, saying to the boatman who awaited his orders, "Take me to the Church of San Berlingo." The gondolier fell into a brown study, and answered that he is more careful of those curly locks, after a while, "Signor, I don't know where and more proud of them, than any lady in that church is." The Englishman pretended to get very angry, and went in search of an-"Why, talk about reading character from other boat, repeating the same proposal and receiving the same answer, and thus four or five times in succession. At length one gon dollar received his order in silence, and, ply ing his oar, labored on and on for over an hour, drawing the boat to land opposite to some distant church, when he said to the passenger, "Here you are, signor?" "And is this really the Church of San Berlingo?" inquired the latter in great surprise, well knowing that there existed no church of that name. "Oh, certainly!" added the boatman. "This is All Saints' Church; so, it back from the brow, and give it a sort of if your San Berlingo is really one of them, this must be his church too.'

> RETIRED .- In these days when honorary titles are so common and so cheap, it would be well if more of their possessors were them as unaffectedly as did the hero of the follow-

> ing anecdote: He was a worthy shoemaker, who by dillgent thrift had acquired quite a good property, and who had retired from his useful employment and was enjoying a mature are of leisure. From his dignified and judicial demeanor he had gained among his friends the title of "Judge."

Once an eminent stranger was visiting the town, and the citizens were making an effort to show off the place and give a reception to the visitor.

The "Judge" was on the committee of en tertainment. The stranger, hearing him called "Judge," thought to do a graceful thing by asking: "Judge, are you on the

The "Judge" turned on him a good-natur ed face and replied: "Why, bless you, baint waxed a thread for 20 years!"

THE ENGLISH EQUIVALENT .- A German professor, who has the arduous but undoubt edly agreeable task of instructing a class of young girls at a private school, was one day discoursing upon the beauties of the German word "aufwiederschen," saying that the English had no word corresponding to it in entiment and feeling. "Oh yes we have, professor," spoke out cheerfully one of the pupils, with a sparkle of mischief in her eyes. 'Ach, what is the word?" he asked. "See you later," was the information. "See you later," repeated the professor, with an air of having received a philological truth. "Yes; that is a good phrase. It is idiomatic. It is very expressive." Several days later the professor was invited to a dinner of distinuished guests. As he was parting with the host, who was a man of much dignity and peremony, he almost electrified the company by exclaiming, in a tone of deep feeling: See you later! See you later!" The lesson of his mischievous pupil was evidently well learned .- Boston Journal.

HARD CASE .- Innovations, no matter how nnocent, are certain to meet with more er less of disfavor. The proposed introduction of an organ has turned many a church milit antinto a church quarrelsome, and the first cooking-stoves were, no doubt, voted by some good people a wicked extravagance, if nothing worse.

In a Connecticut town, years ago, Dr. Awas a fine practitioner, a rich but testy man. One day he was seen, in hot haste or temper,

A man called out, " Doctor, doctor, what is the matter?"

"My wife has got a carpet! Only carpet in town! Now I've got to go to Cheshire to PAT DONAN ON "HAMLET."-Col. "Pat" Donan doesn't like the play of "Hamlet." Hear the eloquent adjective slinger. " I have to patience, much less sympathy, with a wretched weakling who goes around jabbering at dilapidated old ghosts in tin helmets and green gauze veils, under bogus moon ight; everlastingly threatening to do something and never doing it; driving his sweet heart to lunacy and a catfish death by his dime museum freaks; making stump speeches o skulls and grave-diggers; going into all sorts of he-hysteries; and at last running a section of barbed wire fence, in the most approved Chicago pig-sticking style, through ais dead girl's brother, and dying himself, to breaking off the engagement, and telling

> OH, Cicely, dear, I'm so glad you called this morning," exclaimed her friend. "I do so want to show you my Easter costume. You are the only one in the secret, you know.' 'Oh, isn't that lovely? How beautiful you will look-or would look, if the colors were becoming to your complexion?" "Indeed: Well, I shan't make my complexion fit the eostume, as you would, anyhow." That was a telling shot, and the call ended without

slow fiddle music, amid a general carnage of

lunatics and wreck of absurdities."

OMAHA DAME-So Miss Mary Booth, the editor of Harper's Bazar, is going to Europe, it appears. Well, I suppose she does need a Omaha Man-Rest! Why, she is going to

ook over the next battle ground between France and Germany, isn't she? O. D.—The idea! What put that in your head?

O. M .- Why, every number of the Bazar have seen had a war-map supplement in it.

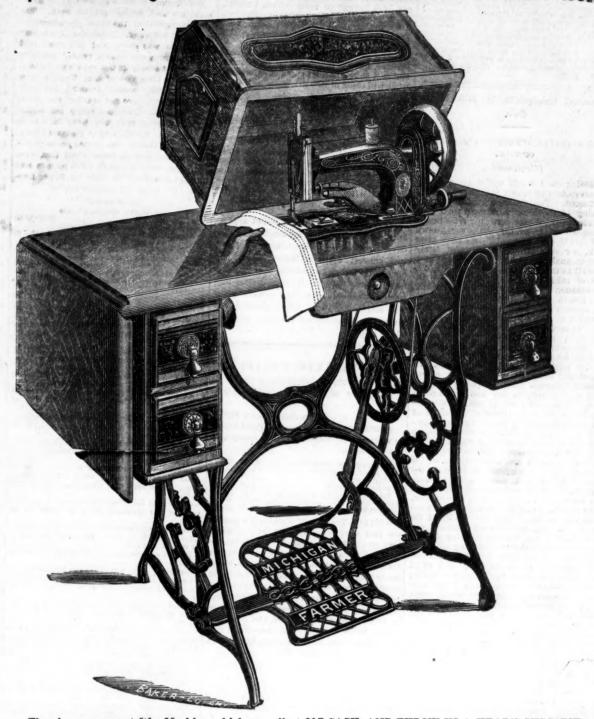
" ARE you going to strike, ma?" asked the ittle boy, as he tremblingly gazed upon the uplifted shingle. "That's just what I'm going to do." "Can't we arbitrate, ma, before you strike?" "I am just going to arbitrate," she said, as the shingle descended and raised a cloud of dust from the seat of a pair of pantaloons. "I am just going to arbitrate, my son, and this shingle is the 'board of arbitra-

iry-goods store the other day and asked to be shown some "dignifiers." The floorwalker started up the centre aisle in a complete state of bewilderment as to what she wanted. At length he plucked up courage to request the fair customer to be a little more explicit, as he was ignorant of what she meant by "dignifiers." With a look of scorn she replied, "Bustles, sir."

One of the hardest sort of people was asked to subscribe to some worthy object. "I can't," he replied; "I must be just before I am gen erous." "Well," said the one who had made the request, "let me know just before you are generous, and I'll try you again."

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GIBBONS BROTHERS. Publishers Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

Chaft. Jumping at a conclusion-A dog catching The poet evidently made a mistake. April

owers bring forth umbrellas. The little toe, though the smallest on the foot, always has the largest corn. A farmer sent \$10 to a city advertiser for the best feed-cutter and got a \$2 set of teeth.

Life is short, only four letters in it. Three-quarters of it is a "lie" and half of it is an Little Jack—My mamma's new fan is hand-painted. Little Dick—Pooh! Who cares? Onr

Amid all the mutations of time it has never yet been discovered why a lawyer calls any legal document a brief.

"Jones must be a very dear friend of yours?" "Ya-as, he does come pretty high; just lent him a twenty."

It is said of a great man, just deceased, that "he began life as a barefooted boy." Most boys begin that way.

"I say, chappie, have you two tens for a twenty?" "Yes." "Let me have the tens and I'll owe you the twenty." Pastor—Well, what did you young people realize at your entertainment? Members of the Committee—We realize that we are \$75

In a cynical old bachelor's opinion, ideas are like beards—men only get them when they are grown up, and women never have "Merely a slip of the pen," apologized the owner of a pig that was deing its best to de-

stroy the symmetry of a neighbor's garden plats. "Ah, Jones, where away so fast this morning?" "I'm off for the whaling grounds." He was the district schoolmaster on his way to the school-house.

A farmer said: "One thing f don't like about city folks—they be either so stuck up that you can't reach 'em with a haystack pole or so blamed friendly that they forget to pay their board."

A clergyman who married four couples in one hour, the other evening, remarked to a friend that it was "pretty fast work."
"Not very," responded the friend. "Only four knots an hour."

Female Customer-Say, Mr. Schlausenheis er, those cookies have coriander seeds in them. I don't like coriander seeds. Baker-Vell, mein grazious, you gan ead aroundt dem auf you don't like um! Lady (in St. Louis book store)-I will look

at some books, please. Proprietor—Yes, ma'sm. What color and size? Lady—Blue and gold, I think, and something about nine inches long and five inches wide. In Bermuda. Poetic Caller (who has come down on last steamer)—What is that baimy, spicy odor that wafts in the casement, and seems to send the new life spinning through my sluggish Northern blood? Practical Caller (who has been there three weeks)—(hutons

Long John Wentworth a few years since Long John Wentworth a few years since said to certain residents of Chicago in a half-joking sort of way. "You Christians of the South Side always stand up for Jesus in your prayer meetings, but when you come into your political conventions you always stand up for the Dutch vote."

The professor of a Boston Shakespeare club expounded the beauties and teachings of "Othello" with great erudition, and finally asked if any of his hearers would like to ask further questions. He was somewhat set back when a very pretty girl asked: "But, Professor —, what did he kill Desdemona for? How could be be appry with any one so Professor —, what did he kill beautiful for? How could he be angry with any one at

Manager (New Jersey opera house)—We are going to give an entertainment tomorrow evening, Mr. Sawlog, and we want a load of sawdusk for the floor. Mr. Sawlog —What do you expect to pay for it? Manager—I will say in the programme that the sawdust used on this occasion is from the celebrated sawmill of Messrs. Sawleg & Co.

"I didn't like your cake very well to-night," remarked Dingley to his landlady. "No?" queried she; "what was the matter with it?" "It seemed to me it was a little short." "I have noticed the same failing in you, Mr. Dingley," was the terse reply. And Dingley borrowed enough from his friends to pay something on account.

224 General Benlity, Physical Woakness 30 27 Ridney Dischars Westing Bed. 109 28 Nervous Bebility. 109 Selection 109 28 Nervous Bebility. 109 28

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Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

FOR HORSES.

UVILLA, W. V., NOV. 17, '86.

Recently I bought a

young horse. He was taken very ill with Pneumonia. I tried to think of something to relieve him. Concluded what was good for man would be good for the horse. So I got a bottle of Piso's Cure and gave him half or it through the nostrils. This helped him, and I continued giving same doses night and morning until I had used two bottles. The horse has become perfectly sound I can recommend Piso's Cure for the horse as well as for man. N. S. J. STRIDER.

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Cleveland Express...... 7:00 a m 5:00 p m
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Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

Depot foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Central Standard Time. In effect Nev. 28th, 1886.

\*Morning Express. 6:50 a m 1:45 a m

\*Through Mail. 10:30 a m 4:50 p m

Grand Rapids Express. 4:30 p m 3:45 p m

Holly and Saginaw Ex. 7:30 p m 5:90 a m

\*Thight Express. 10:55 p m

Daily, Sundays excepted. † Daily. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

days excepted.

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Grand Trunk Railway. Leave. Depet Foot of Brush Street. Arrive

\*8:00 a. m... Toronto, Mont, and east. \$9:45 a. m.,

\*19:00 m... Port Hurom. \*0:00 p. m.

\*4:30 p. m. Port Huron Express. \*0:10 p. m.

11:00 p. m... Toronto and Mont. Ex. \*9:00 p. m.

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Kalaher sold Clark 10 good cows and steers av 1,066 lbs at \$4 40.

Kalaher sold Clark 10 good cows and steers av 1,277 lbs at \$3 85, and 8 good butchers' steers av 1,073 lbs at \$4 15.

Adams sold Clark 9 good shipping steers av 1,113 lbs at \$4 65.

Hall sold Sullivan 11 good butchers' steers

Hall sold Sullivan 11 good butchers' steers v 1,090 lbs at \$4 50.

head of good butchers' stock av 980 \$3 75.
Hall sold Kammon a mixed lot of 9 head of good butchers' stock av 980 \$3 75.
Hall sold Kammon a mixed lot of 9 head of good butchers' stock av 975 lbs at \$3 80.
Hack sold Purdy 6 good butchers' steers av 1,148 lbs at \$4 25.
Burt Spencer sold Clark 7 choice shipping

1,148 lbs at \$4 25.

Burt Spencer sold Clark 7 choice shipping steers av 1,340 lbs at \$4 80.

Merrihew sold Bussell a mixed lot of 22 head of good butchers' stock av 870 lbs at \$2 80.

Holmes sold Marshick 4 good butchers' teers av 1,127 lbs at \$4 50.

Ford sold Genther 4 good butchers' steers av 1,025 lbs at \$4 65.

Purdy sold Stonehouse a mixed lot 7 head of good butchers' stock av 743 lbs at \$3 90.

Beardslee sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 12 head of thin butchers' stock av 675 lbs at \$3 40.

Goodison sold Kammon a mixed lot of 10

\$3 90. Hogan sold Kammon a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 733 lbs at \$3 50.

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 562 head

The demand for sheep was active, and the re-

ceipts were closed out at full last week's

Payne sold Wreford & Beck 65 lambs av 66 lbs at \$5.

Rundel sold Morey 38 av 95 lbs at \$5 25, and 16 av 68 lbs at \$4 60.

Culver sold Wreford & Beck 77, part lambs,

av 95 lbs at \$6 25, and 12 av 96 lbs at \$5 50. Goodison sold Andrews 25 clipped av 84 lbs

Goodison sold Andrews 25 clipped av 84 lb at \$4.25.
Page sold Morey 53, part lambs, av 89 lb at \$5.25.

Sheldon sold Loosemore 30 av 102 lbs

The offerings of hogs numbered 661 head

The hog market ruled active, at prices about

10 cents per hundred decline from the rate

Webster sold Rauss 54 av 183 lbs at \$5 40.

Spencer sold Rauss 15 av 126 lbs at \$5 40.

Peach sold Johnson 30 av 121 lbs at \$5 20.

Beardslee sold Rauss 50 av 165 lbs at \$5 35. Welch sold R S Webb 32 av 186 lbs at \$5 40.

Estep sold R S Webb 28 av 164 lbs at \$5 37½ Evans sold R S Webb 15 av 183 lbs at \$5 35

Purdy sold Rauss 31 av 149 lbs at \$5 35.

Hogan sold Rauss 33 av 147 lbs at \$5 30. Fieldspaugh sold Rauss 16 av 200 lbs

Purdy sold R S Webb 17 av 182 lbs at \$5 40.

Buffalo.

CATTLE.-Receipts 6,506, against 8,125 the

previous week. The market opened up on

mand for all kinds of butchers' and medium

not show any advance. The best steers on

shippers sold at \$4 90@5 15, and fair to good

outchers' steers, \$4@4 65. Mixed butchers'

QUOTATIONS:

850 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good

choice.....
Michigan feeders, fair to choice.....
Fat bulls, fair to extra.....

SHEEP.-Receipts 23,940 against 30,970, the

previous week. The offerings of sheep on Monday consisted of 70 car lads. The mar-

ket was slow and dragging, as eastern advices were bad. Prices averaged about the same as the Monday previous, but a good many

were left over at the close. Culls and con mon sheep sold at \$3 75@4 25; good 70 to 80 lb sheep, \$4 60@4 80; 80 to 90 lb, \$4 85@5; 90 to 100 lb, \$5@5 15; 110 to 115 lb, \$5 15@5 25;

lambs, common to choice, \$4 75@6 25. Clipped

sheep ranged from \$3 50 for 70 lbs, up to

Tuesday there were 20 loads on sale, mostly

those held over. Trade was dull and prices

weak. On Wednesday there were 20 car loads

Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts 35,914, against 30,821 last

week. Shipments 11,143. The market opened

up on Monday with 7,994 cattle on sale. There

was a good demand for all classes of stock.

10 cents per hundred, closing at the following

QUOTATIONS:

-Graded steers, weigh-

Robb sold Rauss 29 av 159 lbs at \$5 40.

1,030 lbs at \$4 60.

of last week.

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary Surgeon. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers Pree. The full name and address will be necesary that we may identify them as subscribers. The symptoms should be accurately described to ensure correct treatment. No questions answered professionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. Private address, No. 201 First St., Detroit, Mich.

Abnormal Changes in the Milk of the Cow.

OTRCUMSTANCES AFFECTING THE QUALITY OF MILK.

(Continued.)

Passing on I would notice some of the circumstances by which the quality of milk is affected. The distance from the time of is affected. The distance from the time of calving I have already referred to; I may, therefore, pass it over here, and refer briefly to the age of the animal. It is well known that an old cow does not yield such good milk, nor so much milk. I have lately seen an analysis of milk which gave as poor a result as the one I have mentioned; it is that of milk analyzed in "Holland by D. Baumhauer. He states that it is the milk of a cow that had had ten calves, and nothing appears to be so unprofitable as to keep moist and temperate climates we obtain by the amount of moisture in the atmosamount of moisture which in wet seasons is present in the produce; and that the general state of health and the condition of the tioned. It is so well known indeed, that The time at which the milk is taken, howmilk. In most agricultural treatises, you will find it stated that the morning milk is generally richer than the evening milk; but my results do not favor this notion. I find the morning and evening milk, I find that in 16 different cases, in eight the morning milk was poorer than the evening milk, in show how careful one should be not to generalize, or come to a conclusion hastily. At first I took it for granted that the morning milk was richer; and, indeed the first three analyses I made confirmed that general impresent: I merely mention the general effect. The first three mornings' milk which I analyzed were, indeed, richer in milk, but on

of a cow that had had ten calves, and nothing, as is well known to practical men, the milk becomes richer after the third or fourth calf has dropped. The climate and the season of the year affect the quality of the milk in a remarkable description. of the milk in a remarkable degree. In tion of milk than in dry and warm coun-tries. The quality of the milk is thus af-fected by the temperature of the air, and It may, perhaps be also due to the animals have a marked influence on the quality of the milk, need hardly be menno remark is necessary upon the subject. ever, has an effect upon the quality of the following to be the case: Out of 39 samples of milk which I analyzed, taking four the morning milk was richer than the evening milk, and in the remaining four, as follows: Spot-No. 1 white, 84c; No. 2 red, there was no perceptable difference between the quality of the morning and evening May, 84%c; June, 85%c; August, 84%c; No. 1 milk. I mention this particular in order to I need not go over the results at ext ading the series of analyses, I found afterward a large number of instances in which the evening milk was richer than the morning, and at various times I found that both were perfectly alike. What then is the general conclusion which we should draw from such facts? I pelieve that the time of the day has not so much to do with it as the quantity and quality of the food which is given some three or four hours be-fore milking. I have traced this most distinctly. At one time I found that the milk of our dairy stock was poor in the evening. The cows were then on grass, but were not supplied with a sufficient amount. They received in the evening, therefore, oil cake rape cake, and then in the morning they produced a richer milk, which shows plainly the effects of the food on the morning milk. But at another time—in the winter—I found that when the cows were fed in the morning and again in the middle of the day, @15c, Michigan at 14@14%c, and Ohio at 13@ with barley meal and rape cake, they pro- 14c \$ 3. Skims, 9@10c. The demand is conuced a richer evening then, that the quality of the milk is affected the food, and the time at which the food is given to the cows, and that we certainly cannot say that, in a general way, the morning milk is richer than the evening milk, or that it is poorer. It may be one or the other. The race, breed and size of the animal have also an important influence on the quality of the milk; and that Alderneys, Chatelains, and others, are noted for the rich quality of their milk, is too well known to practical men to need any comment from me." I selected three cows from the common dairy stock, and three pedigree Shorthorns. They were kept in the neighborhood of Bristol, then in the occupation of Mr. Proctor. They were on good pasture land, and I carefully ascertained the quantity of the milk, and also the quality of the milk. After I had kept them some time on pasture, the milk was collected. I then gave to each set of cows one pound of excellent linseed cake, and in one week's time increased the quantity to two pounds. I then carefully analyzed the milk of the common and of the pedigree cows; but upon looking over the results I could find no perceptible difference between the milk of the common stock and that of the thoroughbred Shorthorn. Thus the common cows yielded a milk which returned nearly four per cent. of butter, and the thoroughbred Shorthorns gave within two-tenths per cent. of the same quantity. The total amount of solid matter in each case was just alike. When one pound of linseed cake was given them the quality of the milk was not materially improved. In both cases milk of about the same quality was produced; and the same general remark may be made with respect to the two pounds of linseed cake which were given to the cows. In all these cases the quality of the milk was not improved, neither of the common cows nor of the pedigrae cows. The common cows nor of proved, neither of the common cows nor of the pedigree cows. The quantity of the milk produced by the three pedigree cows kept on grass alone amounted to 38 pints in the moraing, and 21 pints in the evening. The common dairy stock produced rather more, being 31 pints of morning milk, and 31 pints of evening milk. When they re-ceived one pound of cake, the three pedigree cows gave in the morning 26% pints. and cows gave in the morning 26% pints, in the evening 22 pints; very nearly the same quantity as before. (A member—do same quantity as before. (A member—do you mean the three?) Yes; and the three common dairy cows produced 28½ in the morning, and 18 pints in the evening. When two pounds of cake were given to them, three pedigree cows yielded 26½ pints in the morning, and 21 in the evening; while the three common dairy cows produced 30 pints in the morning and 19 in the evening. It follows from this, that whilst the quality It follows from this, that whilst the quality of the milk was not materially bettere

quantity became less in the case of the

three ordinary cows, because we had from the three pedigree cows 47 pints of milk

the three pedigree cows 47 pints of milk when kept on grass, 48½ pints when they got one pound of cake, and the quantity was further reduced to 47½ pints with two pounds of cake; and from the three common dairy cows, when fed on grass alone, we got 52 pints; with one pound of cake 40 pints. It would appear from these facts then, that the additional food had a tendency to go to meat, or to produce fat. This

dency to go to meat, or to produce fat. This would show that we cannot increase ad in-

finitum, either the quantity or the quality of the milk. Cows that have a tendency to fatten, when supplied with additional food rich in oil and in fiesh-forming matters like

fatty matter would be extremely useful for producing a rich milk, but in practice we do producing a rich milk, but in practice we do not always find this to be so. Indeed, we often find that very rich food has just the other effect. It produces by no means a better milk, but a smaller quantity, and fat and fiesh instead of milk. Well, I repeat, and fiesh instead of milk. Well, I repeat, these things render all investigations on the influence of food extremely perplexing. There are so many circumstances which have altogether a disturbing influence on the food in its passage through the animal system, that it is difficult to trace its course, and still more difficult to predict beforehand and still more difficult to predict beforehand what will come of it.

Acute Cough in a Horse.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a gelding about twelve years old that has been having a cough for about two weeks, and fear it will terminate in the neaves, if it has not already done so. Please inform me through your paper what to do

Answer .- A cough of so recent appear ance is not indicative of approaching heaves. Give the following: Socotrine aloes, pulv., two ounces; digitalis leaves, pulv., one ounce; lini farina, two ounces; squills, pulv., two ounces. Mix well and divide inte twelve powders. Give one powder night and morning. From the description, as given above, we cannot diagnose the seat of the trouble.

#### Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

FLOUR.-Steady and firmer. The advance

in wheat makes holders stronger. Quotation are as follows:

Michigan, stone pro Michigan roller pro Michigan patents... Minnesota, bakers. WHEAT .- The sales of wheat in this market

the past week were 1.577,000 bu., including both spot and futures, against 662,000 bu. the reviaus week. Prices are slightly highe than a week ago on Saturday, but a shade lower than on Monday. The export demand they were a year ago. Latest quotations were 843/4c; No. 3 red, 81c. Futures-No. 2 red, white, May, 84%; June, 85c.

CORN .- Market quiet and a little higher. No. 2 spot is quoted at 42c, No. 3 at 411/2c. and No. 2 yellow at 42c.

OATS .- The market is steady with No. ? white a shade higher. No. 2 white quoted at 3334c and No. 2 mixed at 31@3114c. BARLEY .- The market is firm. No. 2

State is quoted at \$1 15@1 20 % cental, No. western at \$1 30 @1 35, and No. 3 State at \$1@1 05 \$ cental. RYE .- Quoted at 50@52c 9 bu., with a quiet

fine middlings at \$14 00@15 50, and coarse at \$14 50@15 00 w ton. Market appears to be

CLOVER SEED .- Dull and weak at \$4 % ou, for prime, and \$3 70 for No. 2. BUTTER.-Market active and firm at an advance. Extra dairy selections command 21

@22c, choice 20c, and fair to good 18@19c. Creamery steady at 21@23c. Receipts are light but a change in this respect is looked CHEESE .- Market quiet but firm. New York full creams are quoted here at 14%

ned to small lots, and not active. EGGS.-Fresh command 11@111/c ? Receipts are fair.

APPLES.-Market firm at \$3 50@3 75 bbl., for fair to choice fruit. Fancy lots have old at \$4 00@4 50 \$ bbl. Stocks are light. FOREIGN FRUITS.—Lemons, Messinas, \*

\$6 50@6 75; Messinas, \$ box, \$8 50@3 75; co- \$1 10; a thin cow weighing 1,130 lbs at \$3 and 2 coanuts, \$ 100, \$5 50@6 00; bananas, \$ bunch, \$2@3; Malaga grapes, \$4 75 25 50 9 bbl. Figs, BEESWAX .- Steady at 25@30c \$ D., as to

HONEY .- Quoted at 9@11c \$ b. for comb

and 8c for extracted. Demand light. BEANS .- Market has advanced, but is very quiet. City picked quoted at \$1 55@1 60 \$ bu.

and unpicked at 80c@\$1 20 as to condition. DRIED APPLES .- Market dull at 4%@50 for common, and 121/c for evaporated. Latter

MAPLE SYRUP .- Per gallon can, 90c@\$1. MAPLE SUGAR .- Quoted at 9@10c per lb. for cakes, outside for purest stock. The demand fair.

BALED HAY .- Now quoted at \$6 50@7 50 ton for clover, \$11@12 for No. 1 timothy, and \$9@10 for No 2. These prices are for

SALT.—Car lots, Michigan, 85@90c per bbl.

in 10 bbl. lots; eastern, 85c; dairy, \$2 10 per bbl.; Ashton quarter sacks, 72c. POTATOES .- In active demand and higher. Car-lots are quoted at 65@75c \* bu., and from store good stock commands 75/280c. Southern

ably reached their highest points, and a decline may soon be looked for. CABBAGES .- Market firm at \$5@5 50 9 100 ONIONS.-Higher and firm at \$4 00@4 50 W bbl. Bermudas offered at \$3 25@2 85 W bu.

quoted at \$5@5 50 9 bbl. Prices have prob-

POULTRY .- Receipts of live light and the market firm at 10c for chickens, 10@10%c for ducks, and 11@12c for turkeys per lb. The demand is good. Spring chickens quote

at \$1 \$ pair. SEEDS .- Timothy selling from store in bagged lots at \$2 05@2 10. Clover, \$4 25@ 35 per bu. Field peas, 60₡75c ¥ bu.

HIDES .- Green city, 6c \$ 3., country, 61/c; cured, 7%@8c; green calf, 7@8c; salted do, 8 @9c; sheep-skins, 500@\$1 50; bulls, stag and

grubby hides % off. PROVISIONS .- Barreled pork lower; lard unchanged; smoked meats quiet with hams lower. No other changes to note. Quotation

here are as lollows:		
New mess	0 @16	25
Family 16 2	5 @16	50
Short clear 17 0	0 @17	50
Lard in tierces, & D	7140	71/2
Lard in kegs, P b	71/20	736
Hams, 9 D 1		
		814
	0 0	1014
	5 @ 8	50
Tallow, P b	8%@	1
TIAT The following is a rec	and of	460

sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week, with prices per ton:

esday-32 loads: Ten at \$14; five at \$16 and Tuesday—2: loads: Ten at \$14; five at \$16 and \$18; four at \$16; three at \$18 50; one at \$14 75, \$14 50, \$12 50, \$12 and \$11.

Wednesday—2: loads: Five at \$15 and \$14; three at \$18 50 and \$12; two at \$16 and \$14 50; one at \$12.

Thursday—3: loads: Two at \$12; one at \$14.

Friday—20 loads: Eight at \$14; four at \$15; two at \$16, \$14 50 and \$13; one at \$18 50 and \$12 50.

Saturday—12 loads: Four at \$16; two at \$15 rich in oil and in flesh-forming matters like lineed cake, have the power of converting that food into fat. They do not produce a richer milk, and may even produce a smaller quantity. It is this, then, which renders all investigations respecting the influence of food on the quantity and quality of milk so extremely difficult. According to theory, it would appear that food rich in oily or

of 26 head of good butchers' stock av 925 lbs at \$3 90.

Beach sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 12 head of good butchers' stock av 860 lbs at \$4; and 4 coarse ones av 610 lbs at \$3.

Adams sold Wreford & Beck 2 good cows av 1,010 lbs at \$3.50, and 2 coarse ones to Loosemore av 1,025 lbs at \$3.

Harger sold Sullivan 19 good butcers' steers and heifers av 992 lbs at \$4.25.

Bird sold Wreford & Beck 30 good butchers' steers av 1,066 lbs at \$4.40. LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, April 30, 1887. CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle at these yards num

pered 678 head, against 425 last week. The market presented the same characteristic s that of last week. The demand for butchers' cattle was sharp, and this class sold early at strong last week's prices. Shipping cattls ruled steady at last week's quotations but were a little slow of sale. There is some very good cattle coming forward, but feeders' generally have not realized the prices they anticipated, as good cattle are selling ower this spring than they have for a num ber of years. Mr. E. Ross, of Pleasant Valley, Livingston County sent in two grade Shorthorn steers, sixteen months old that were very fine, they averaged 1,070 pounds and brought him \$85 60 at home, at \$4 per Lun dred. The following were the closing

McMullen sold John Robinson a mixed let of 10 head of good butchers' stock av 968 lbst \$4:3 good cows av 1,400 lbs at \$3 50, and 2 choice oxen to Switzer & Ackley av 1,745 lbs

O'Hara sold Phillips & Wreford a mixed lot of 20 head of good butchers' stock av 1,022 ns at \$4.

Giddings sold Judson a mixed lot of 12 head
of good butchers' stock av 1,056 lbs at \$4.

McQuillan sold Judson a mixed lot of 11
ead of fair butchers' stock av 980 lbs at

C Roe sold Sullivan & F 20 good butchers steers av 1,085 lbs at \$4 40, and 10 av 1,112 lbs at \$4 30.

Parsons sold Clark 21 choice shipping steers av 1,330 ibs at \$5, and 20 good butchers' steers av 1,005 ibs at \$4 40. Lewis sold Sullivan & Fa mixed lot of 16 nead of good butchers' stock av 934 lbs a C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,044 lbs at

Harwood sold Switzer & Ackley 3 feeders av 1,076 lbs at \$3 70, and 2 fair cows to Reagan av 965 lbs at \$3 40.

Dennis sold Reagan 5 thin cows av 950 lbs

at \$3.
Switzer & Ackley sold Reagan a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 875 lbs at \$3 65, and a coarse cow weighing 910 lbs at \$2 75. C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 27

head of good butchers' stock av 900 lbs at Butler sold Suilivan & F a mixed lot of 16 head of good butchers' stock av 1,033 lbs at

\$4; 3 bulls av 1,116 lbs at \$3, and 2 good oxen av 1.780 lbs at \$3 85. Allen sold Caplis a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 750 lbs at \$3 35, and 5 av 776 lbs at \$3.

Jedele sold Switzer & Ackley 2 choice ship

ping steers av 1,630 lbs at \$5. Dennis sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 14 head of good butchers' stock av 955 lbs at

av 1,089 lbs at \$4 45. Merritt sold Clark 7 good shipping steer

Av 1,327 lbs at \$4 60.

Hauser sold Caplis a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 1,034 lbs at \$3 40, and 2 good shipping steers to Clark av 1,255 FEED.-Bran quoted at \$14 00@14 50 per ton. lbs at \$4 60. Stevens sold Hersch 6 good butchers' steers

Stevens sold Hersch 5 good butchers' steers av 1.086 lbs at \$4 40.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 19 head of fair butchers' stock av 794 lbs at \$3 70, and 2 thin cows av 1,070 lbs at \$3.

Gleason sold Mason a mixed lot of 18 head sale brought \$5 25@5 35, while good to choice of good butchers' stock av 802 lbs at \$3 75. Newman sold John Robinson a mixed lot of

Newman sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 12 head of good butchers' stock av 990 lbs at \$4, and 3 good cows av 1,280 lbs at \$3 50.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 19 head of good butchers' stock av 910 lbs at \$3 80, and 2 coarse cows av 975 lbs at \$3.

Judson sold Caplis a mixed lot of 21 head of good butchers' stock 917 lbs at \$4, and 3 coarse ones av 523 lbs at \$3.

J B Roe sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of 25 head of good butchers' stock v 938 lbs at \$3.

\$3 85; 2 good shipping steers av 1,295 lbs at \$3.

And a stockers at \$3@3 25. The receipts were light up to Saturday and the market ruled firm. On Saturday the receipts numbered only a small pertion of the receipts changed hands. Prices as compaired with those of the previous Monday were 15@20 cents lower. The following were 15@20 cents lower. \$4 60, and a stocker weighing 600 lbs at \$3. C Roe sold Clark 10 good shipping steers a The following were the closing .173 lbs at \$4 75, and one weighing 1,290 lbs

Serviss sold H Robinson a mixed lot of 5 ead of fair butcher' stock av 846 lbs at \$3 60. Sebring sold Phillips & Wreford a mixed ot of 23 head of good butchers' stock av 877

bs at \$3 90. C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 16 ox, \$3 50@4 00; oranges, Valencias, \$ case head of good butchers' stock av 980 lbs at bulls av 1,805 lbs at \$3 40. quality. Stock—Inferior to com-mon steers and helfers, for city slaughter, weighing souto 1,000 lbs. s 2505 85 Michigan stock cattle, common to

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 1,283 head against 615 last week. The demand for sheep was in excess of the supp.y, and sales were made at strong last week's rates. Prices here are fully as high as in Buffalo, so that shippers are entirely out of the market.

McMillan sold Fitzpatrick 25 lambs av 86 Adgate sold Fitzpatrick 46 lambs av 65 lbs at \$5.

Judson sold Fitzpatrick 57 lambs av 73 lbs at \$5.50.

McMullen sold Fitzpatrick 26 av 82 lbs at \$5.

Giddings sold Fitzpatrick 28 av 92 lbs at \$5. Switzer & Ackley sold Loosemore 24 av 81 \$4 20 for 100 lbs, and lambs at \$3 50@5 10. On

Cullen sold Mason 32 av 77 ibs at \$4 80. Dennis sold John Robinson 176 av 79 lbs at

Hauser sold Loosemore 22 av 80 lbs at \$4 30. The offerings of hogs numbered 533 head,

against 691 last week. There was a good de mand for hogs, and sellers closed out at about last week's prices, the bulk of the receipts going to one purchaser. McQuillan sold Webb Bros 38 av 200 lbs at

Stevens sold Monahan 154 av 91 lbs at \$5 10 Gleason sold Webb Bros 24 av 213 lbs at

Harwood sold Webb Bros 61 av 164 lbs a

Yorkers sold at \$5 65@5 75; fair do, 5 50@5 60; medium weights, good to choice, \$5 65@5 85; good to extra heavy, \$5 83@5 90; pigs, \$5@5 25. On Tuesday the market ruled steady, but was a shade lower on Wednesday. The receipts were light on Thursday and Friday and prices unchanged. On Saturday the receipts were about 10 car loads. There was a fairly good demand and prices were a shade higher than on Friday, but 5 cents lower than on the previous Monday. Yorkers good to choice sold at \$5 65@5 70; fair do, \$5 50@5 60; medium weights, good to choice, \$5 56@5 75; extra heavy, \$5 70@5 75; pigs, \$5@5 25.

\$5 40.
Switzer & Ackley sold Webb Bros 27 av 164
1bs at \$5 32%.
C Roe sold Webb Bros 70 av 193 ibs at \$5 45.
McMullen sold Bigley 46 av 202 ibs at \$5 40.
Allen sold Webb Bros 26 av 241 ibs at \$5 40.
Serviss sold Webb Bros 25 av 162 ibs at \$5 25.

C Roe sold Webb Bros 59 av 195 lbs at \$5 45.

King's Yards. Saturday, April 80, 1887. CATTLE.

The market opened at these yards with 752 head of cattle on sale. The demand was good butchers' steers, \$4@4 70, and inferior active, especially for butchers' cattle and to choice cows, \$260@3 50. The receipts fell strong last week's prices was paid for this class. Shipping grades were steady at un-

changed prices.

Webster sold Wreford & Beck 3 fair butchers' steers av 936 lbs at \$4; 2 good oxen to Sullivan av 1,860 lbs at \$4, and a good cow weighing 1,470 lbs at \$3 50.

Kalaher sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 888lbs at \$3 50.

Holmes sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 16 head of fair butchers' stock av 868 lbs at \$3 50.

Brocka sold Kammon 4 thin helfers av 762 lbs at \$3 50.

Prime beeves... \$5 20@5 40 Choice to fancy shipping, 1,350 to 1,400 lbs... 4 75@5 25 Fair to choice shipping, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs... 4 55@5 10 Common to good shipping, 1,050 to 1,350 4 45@4 95 \$3 60.

Adams sold J Wreford 3 fair butchers' steers av 1,023 lbs at \$4.

Beardsiee sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot

1,350.

1,350.

Poor and medium steers, 960 to 1,100 lbs.

Fair to choice cows.

Inferior to medium cows.

Poor to choice bulls.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# ALBION SPRING - TOOTH

COMBINES FIVE MACHINES IN ONE.

1st-A Corn Cultivator, with 5 small teeth on a side, that cuts all the ground fine, no "cutting and covering," as is the case with all shovel cultivators. The teeth are small and can be worked from 3 to 6 inches closer to the hill than ordinary cultivators, taking out all the weeds close to the hill. "No weedy corn fields in August" where an Albion Cultivator is used.

2d-A field cultivator or pulverizer, with 15 spring teeth, that cuts all the ground to the outside of the wheels, and can be used on stony and grubby land as well as smooth land. 3d-The only spring-tooth har-

GIBBONS

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row built that will go into hard ground; never "trails" and draws one-third easier than any floating harrow.

4th—A first-class broadcast seeder, using the well-known Hoosier Feed.

5th-Has a Bean-Harvester attachment, equal to the best machines made especially for that purpose. It is the representative tool of level cultivation, and has completely superseded Sheve Cultivators, Pulverizers, Disc and Spring-Tooth Harrows, and regular Broadcast Seeders whe

Send for Circulars, mentioning this paper, to the

## ALBION MANUFACTURING CO., ALBION, MICH.

Hogs.—Receipts 73,126, against 86,797 last week. Shipments 27,115. The offerings of hogs on Monday numbered 15,194. The de-mand was active and sales were made at an advance of 5 cents over Saturday's rates. Poor to prime light sold at \$4 75@5 40; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$5 05@5 65; skips and culls, \$3@465. Desirable hogs ruled 5 cents higher on Tuesday and the demand was active. The offerings on Wednesday were nearly 22,000. The market opened up slow at 5@10 cents decline, but before the close sellers had to accept 10@15 cents less than the previous day's prices. On Thursday the market ruled steady and advanced a shade on Friday. The market on Saturday was active, and with only small receipts buyers paid an advance of 5\(\phi\)10 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)

Michael O'Brien and Christopher Donnelly, of Schuylkill County, Pa., last of the "Molly Monday with 120 car loads on sale. The de-Maguires," have been recommended for par They were sentenced for 14 years each in 1876 for complicity in "Molly Maguire weight cattle was active, and prices were 10 weight cattle was active, and prices were 10 @15 cents higher than on the previoes Monday. Heavy cattle were slow of sale and did

sold at \$4 75@5 45; inferior mixed to choic

heavy, \$5 05@5 65; skips and culls, \$3@4 70.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cass. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall Street Mew York.

weak. On Wednesday there were 20 car loads received. The market opened slow, but later when seliers too off 10@15 cents if improved and the bulk were scid. The receipts were light on Thursday and Friday and the feeling was stronger. On Saturday there were 14 car loads of sheep on sale. The demand was light and prices 10@15 cents lower than on the previous Monday. Culls and common sheep sold at \$3 75@4 25; good 70 to 80 lb sheep, \$4 60@4 75; 80 to 90 lb, \$4 75@4 90; 90 to 100 lb, \$4 90@5; 110 to 115, \$3@5 10.

Hoos.—Receipts 27,600, against 24,100 the previous week. The supply of hogs on Monday was made up of 45 car loads. The market was fairly active. Prices for light grades were a shade lower than on Saturday, while others were steady. Good to choice. Yorkers sold at \$5 65@5 75; fair do, 5 50@5 60; medium weights, good to choice, \$5 65@5 85; OAKLAWN PERCHERON HORSES. 200 Imported Brood Mares LARGE NUMBERS, IN STOCK.

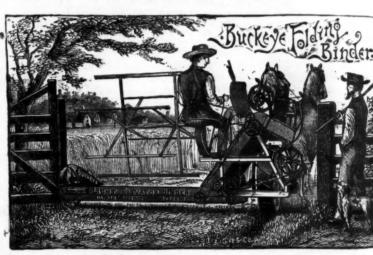


was a good demand fer all classes of stock, but at prices 5@10 cents lower than on Saturday. Extra steers were quoted at \$5.25 @5.35; choice to fancy, \$4.65@5.20; fair to good butchers' steers, \$4@4.70, and inferior to choice cows, \$2.60@3.50. The receipts fell off on Tuesday, and with a good demand desirable lots sold 10 cents higher, but on Wednesday the supply was larger, and this advance was lost. The market ruled strong on Thurdsday, and advanced 10 cents on Friday, closing firm. On Saturday only 2,000 head. The market ruled slow at a decline of 10 cents per hundred, closing at the following

For Sale-Farms and Farming Lands in the Saginaw Valley—the best farming lands in Michigan. Address H. P SMITH, East Saginaw.

J. A. MANN, Kalamazoo, Mich. LIVE STOCK & REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER

Is the lightest running elevator binder in the world. The year 1886 demonstrated this thousands of harvest fields, and we stand ready to maintain this claim against any and all comers by actual tests of draft in the harvest of 1887. Its merits in the field are unequaled by any binder in existence.



We also Manufacture Buckeye Down Binders, Buckeye Table-Rakes & Droppers, and the world-renowned Buckeye Mowers. AULTMAN, MILLER & CO., - - Akron, Ohio.

Henley's Improved Monarch Fence Machine

The only Practical Machine in use which makes the Fence in the field wherever wanted.

It has no equal, and makes the best, strongest and most durable Fence for general use, and especially for farm and stock purposes. Weaves any length of picket, siat or board; any sized wire can be used. The Fence made by this machine is far superior to any net work wire, or bardwire fence, and will turn all kinds of stock—sheep, hogs and poultry—without injury to same. The Monarch Machine is made of the best materials, is strong, light, durable, can easily is operated by man or boy, will last a life-time, and the price brings it within the reach of every Farmer to own a machine. For elegant new catalogue, and full particulars, address

M. C. HENLEY, Sole Mfr., 523 to 533 N. 16th St., Richmond, Indiana, U. S. A. When writing for catalogue mention this paper.

Potatoes Seed

FOR SALE. The Farm Department of the Agricultural College. Mich., has the following varieties: Early Telephone, Early Harvest, Early Mayflower, Vick's Extra Early, Lee's Favorite, Garfield, Clark's No. 1, Alexander's Prolific, Thorburn, Mammoth Pearl, Chicago Market, Rural Blush, Dakota Red, Beauty of Hebron and Burbank Seedling. Price per bu., 75c.: per peck, 25c, delivered at Freight or Express office. Parties ordering had best name several varieties, as ties ordering had best name several varieties, as we have but a limited supply of some, so that if we are out of the variety you prefer, we may have your second or third choice and so fill your order without delay. Address SAM'L JOHNSON,

SEED CORN BLOOD'S EARLY YELLOW DENT.

The best and most productive. Ears from 9 to 12 inches long; small red cob: deep kernel, medium size stalk, stands up where other corn will go down. Three measured bushels of ears will make two bushels shelled corn every time. Fire-cured and tested. One bush., \$1.50; two bush., \$2.75; bags included. More at same rate.

A. P. CODDINGTON.

a11-4t

Tecumseh, Mich. FOR SALE CHEAP. EGGS

from the very best thoroughbred fowls, as follows: White and Laced Wyandottes, White and Standard Ply. Rocks, Buff & Pearl Cochins, Langshans, Light Brahma, Silver Polish, Rose and Single-comb Brown Leghorns. Write for wants.

W. S. CARPESTER & CO.,
f28-8m A Good Stock and Grain Farm For Sale Contains about one hundred and eighty-six acres, one hundred and forty of which are improved, balance in timber. A good orchard and good buildings on the place. Situated two miles north and three west of the village of St. Johns, Clinton County. For further particulars and terms inquire of R. B. GARUSS, mrh2tf St. Johns, Mich.

SEED CORN. I have a few bushels of "Golden Rod," well grown and fire-cured. This variety took the premium at the Chicago Fat Stock Show last fall. It is well suited to Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana. Price (including sacks) \$1.25 per hushel; five bushels for \$5. Address

DEATH ON WEEDS Crescent and Imperial Scuffers Keen edge all around. Push and Pull. Cuts any direction. Warranted to please. Ask deal-APTO M'F'G CO., Fremont, Ohio. a11-4t

BOLD BY FIRST CLASS BEALESS NEAT, DURABLE, SIMPLE,

mers, Lumbermen and Tearnsters generally will no be without them. Made in all sizes. Ask for Buck-ell Safety Clevis, and take no other. Send ord J. B. WHITFIELD, Pontiac, Mich.

CHEAP and Absolutely SAFE.

Pin cannot lose or rust. In use four years. Far

PIANOFORTES. UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship, and Durability

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

40s. 204 and 206 West Baitimore Street, Baitime

40s. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Is Good Health A desirable possession for wives and mothers' Then remember that Willcox & Gibbs Automatic Sewing Machine is the only one that can be used without serious risk to health.

Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., 658 Broadway, N. L.

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Thi dispensed end of th cutting r hillsides, backing, conceival